The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 95.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Testimony in the Erie Investigation—Convention of Producers and Consumers Called—Sudden Termination of a Libel Suit—The Bank of England Forgery—Nearly One Quarter of a Million Dollars Recovered—Tammany Sachems Elected.

NEW YORK, April 21, 1873.

Erie Investigation.

At the Erie investigation to-day, John J. Cisco testified that he was President of the meeting of Directors which voted thirty thousand dollars to Vanderbilt, and having confidence in the statement of the officers, considered that the recent dividend should have been declared. The Bischoffsheim contract he regarded as very favorable to the company.

Wheeler H. Peckham declared as entirely untrue the statements of Sherman on Saturday, that he (Peckham) had received the money for Attorney General Barlow, and that he divided a ten thousand dollar fee with the Attorney General.

Samuel J. Tilden testified that he never received any money from nor knew of any being paid by Fisk & Gould for political purposes.

S. L. M. Barlow, at his own request, testified to the earnings of the Erie Railroad, and justified the dividend of February last, which was paid out of the surplus earnings, and that no part of the legal or other current expenses were charged to the construction account.

C. C. Clark, Treasurer of the New York Central, testified that he never knew of money being paid by the Central company for legislation.

G. F. Morbist, late Auditor of the Erie Railroad, testified in opposition to the statements of S. L. M. Barlow regarding the surplus earnings justifying the declaring of the February dividend on common stock, and that the surplus earnings of the road for the first six months in 1872 were only $11,000, that was up to the 1st of July. He left on the 30th of September, and the earnings from the 1st of July till then had decreased very largely on account of a coal strike and other causes. He left the Erie office because the new Board of Directors wanted him to give private information about the previous management of the road, and treated him as a spy more than as Auditor.

Horace F. Clarke was examined, but his testimony was unimportant.

The Bank of England Forgery—Nearly One Quarter of a Million Dollars Recovered.

The recovery of nearly a quarter of a million dollars of United States bonds which had been obtained by McDonnell, *alias* Bidwell, and his associates, in the late Bank of England forgeries, was effected to-day, the facts concerning which are as follows: On the 5th of March last a trunk said to contain wearing apparel, old and in use, was delivered at the office of the North Atlantic Express Company, No. 6 Margate street, London, by a person calling himself C. Lossing, of Tunbridge Wells, England, and addressed to Major Geo. Matthews, New York, to be kept in bond at the express office, No. 71 Broadway, New York, until called for. The trunk was duly forwarded by the express company and reached New York by the steamship Cuba, which arrived on March 20th, and was kept in bond by the company as per instructions until Saturday last, when a woman calling herself Mrs. Geo. Matthews presented an order for its delivery at the express office, duly signed Geo. Matthews. In the meantime the counsel for the Bank of England had received some information in regard to the trunk which led to its detention by the company until to-day, when it was taken possession of under an order of the Supreme Court by Nathaniel Jarvis, Esq., receiver in the Bank of England case, and on being opened and examined was found to contain a quantity of wearing apparel, old and in use, two gold watches, several miscellaneous articles and three packages of United States five-twenty and ten forty bonds, rolled up in soiled linen, amounting in all to $220,950. The bonds were found to be identical in class, amounts and numbers with those advertised by the Bank of England to have been obtained by the Bidwell forgeries, and all the trunk were found cards and a card plate with the name of Geo. Bidwell, a variety of memoranda bills, &c., showing conclusively that it had been shipped by and belonged to him. Out of $300,000 obtained from the Bank of England by these forgeries all but about $30,000 has now been recovered.

Convention of Producers and Consumers Called.

A call has been issued for a National Convention of the producers and consumers of the United States to be held in this city on the 6th of May next, to promote by co-operation the interests of producers and consumers, and also to consider what can be done to reduce the cost of transportation by rail and water between the West and seaboard. The Senate Committee on Transportation Routes propose to be present in person or by delegates.

Gamblers Arrested.

Butch Barclay, the proprietor of a gambling house in the Bowery, and Andrew McIntyre and Jim Seiser, dealers, have been arrested on a charge of fatally beating Herschel Mendelbaum, who, after losing two hundred dollars, refused to pay the one hundred dollars' worth of checks, alleging as a reason that they had played the "skin game." Mendelbaum belongs to a reputed "fence" family in the city.

Tammany Sachems Elected.

The Tammany Society to-night elected the following sachems for the ensuing year: John Kelly, John W. Chanler, Samuel J. Tilden, John Fox, Thomas Dunlap, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Abram S. Hewitt, Abraham R. Lawrence, William C. Conner, Miles B. Andrus, Edward L. Donnelly, James B. Nicholson and William H. Wickham.

Sudden Termination of a Libel Suit.

The suit of George B. Davis against the New York *Times* to recover $50,000 for alleged libel, was tried to-day. Davis was put on the stand, when the counsel for the plaintiff objected to his testifying, on the ground that he was a convicted felon, and the Judge sustained the objection, thus ending the trial.

Sale of Mortgage Bonds.

The Receiver of the Ocean National Bank to-day sold seven second mortgage bonds of the Portage and Lake Superior ship canal, $1,000 each, for five per cent. of their face value. The sale of the remainder of the bonds is postponed.

The Liabilities of a Suspended Firm.

The liabilities of the suspended firm of Barton & Allen are estimated at three hundred thousand dollars. The assets are not stated, but are supposed to be considerable.

The Bull's Head Bank to Resume Business.

The Bull's Head Bank resumes business on Wednesday next.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, O., April 21.—River twenty-seven feet; falling. Arrived—Henry Probasco, Memphis; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Departed—Sam. J. Hale, New Orleans.

Monday's *Gazette* says:—The Exchange, Capt. Sam Shuman, will arrive from Pittsburgh this morning. She wants to take a few lots of light freight, and leave for Nashville this evening. The Gen. Lysle passed down Saturday evening, with a tow of coal. The John F. Draco arrived with a tow of coke yesterday. The Coal Valley and John Hanna arrived yesterday with coal. The Tom Rees No. 2 passed up yesterday with a tow of empty barges. The Granite State left Saturday, to re-enter the Portsmouth and Pittsburgh trade, leaving Portsmouth this morning. Pilots William Littleton and George Abrams.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Arrived—Alice and Minnie, Mississippi River; Fleming, Friendship, Mohawk and Robb, Illinois River; Susie Silver, Shreveport; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Ames, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis. Departed—Bertram, St. Paul; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Peoria; Dean, New Orleans; Elliott, Mohawk, and Wolfie, Red River; Minnesota, Galena; Cowan, Pittsburgh.

CAIRO, ILL., April 21.—Arrived—Charles Bodman, New Orleans; 1 P. M.; Sam. Brown, Louisville, 4. Departed—Ada Hellman, Nashville, 1 P. M.; Bodman, Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; Cowen, St. Louis, 7. River fallen 10 inches. Clear and warm; mercury 66.

EVANSVILLE, April 21.—Clear and mild; mercury 43 to 60. River fallen 13 inches. Down—Bowling Green, 8 A. M.; Fat Rogers, 11; Mary Ament, 3 P. M.; Lawrence, 4; Arkansas Belle, 5:30 P. M. Up—Quickstep, 8; Morning Star and Fayette, 10. Business very dull.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 21.—River falling; four feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Arrived—Silver Thorn, for Evansville; Lumsden, from Cairo. Departed—Silver Thorn, for Evansville; Lumsden, for Cairo. Mild and clear.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 24.—Clear. River declining. Arrived—James Parker and Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Julia, St. Louis. Departed—Great Republic and Belle Memphis, St. Louis; La Belle, Red river; C. B. Church, New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 21.—River falling slowly. Canal 10 feet, 4 inches; chute 8 feet 4 inches. Warm and clear day; this evening cloudy.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—Arrived—James Howard, St. Louis; Mollie Ebert, Arkansas River. No departures. Clear and warm.

Movements of the President.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—President and Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie, accompanied by about sixty gentlemen and ladies, went on an excursion to Kirkwood, one of the suburbs of St. Louis, four ten miles out on the Pacific Railroad to-day. From Kirkwood the party took the branch line of the Atlantic & Pacific Road, to Carondelet, where they made an inspection of the iron furnaces, rolling mills, &c. Thence they were taken to the residence of Hon. Henry F. Row, where they were joined by another party of about fifty leading citizens, and after partaking of an elegant collation, returned to the city by the Iron Mountain Railroad.

WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1873.

A disturbance of some magnitude is apparently about to develop in the eastern and central portions of the Gulf of Mexico. For Tuesday in the southern States, continued warm southwesterly winds, with hazy and partly cloudy weather, and possibly rain on the coast of Texas. A storm of some magnitude extend slowly eastward from the lower Missouri valley toward Illinois, and the upper lakes. For the lower lakes, winds veering to northeast, with cloudy weather. For the Middle Atlantic States, winds back to southwest, with rising temperature. For New England and New York, cold northwest winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather. Cautionary signals are ordered for Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—The steamships Algeria, Wyoming, Canada and Anglia, from New York, and North America, from Baltimore, arrived out.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The French mail steamer Gambie was wrecked on March 25th off the Brazilian coast. No lives were lost.

The steamships Italy, from Liverpool, and Olympia, from Glasgow, have arrived.

STATE ITEMS.

THE people of Kittanning are taking steps to erect a new bridge across the Allegheny river at that point.

THE people of Parker's Landing are rapidly recovering from the recent fire at that place. New buildings are going up, and the entire street will soon loom up wider and better than before.

DURING the heavy storm on Friday night last, the barn belonging to the Weber House, in Tylersburg, Forest county, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Four horses and four cows were in the barn at the time of the fire, and they were also burned.

THE inmates of the jail at Uniontown are considerably agitated concerning the nocturnal visits of a ghost in that institution. The Sheriff says any responsible party may remain in the jail over night and discover the ghost, if he can, but up to this date no one has had the courage to do so.

MAJOR THOMAS DONALDSON and James Noble, Esq., well known citizens of Washington county, died last week. Mr. Noble was sitting at the table eating his dinner, when he suddenly dropped down and expired from heart disease. James Stewart, of the same county, also died suddenly, of heart disease, on Friday last.

THE following are the estimates for the new buildings to be erected at Morganza, Washington county, for the accomodation of the Pennsylvania Reform School: The main building, $50,000; Girls' Department, $40,000; Boys' Department, $25,000; Church, $15,000; Work shops and improvements of grounds, $40,000; total $200,000.

AT Parker City, a few days ago, three roughs entered the hotel of Felix McMannus, and got into a quarrel with his brother Patrick, when one of them threw a tumbler which struck McMannus on the head. The tumbler broke in pieces, driving pieces of the glass to his brain, which oozed out at the fracture. His life is despaired of.

LAST Thursday Mrs. Berry, of Canonsburg, tripped as she was coming down stairs, and fell several feet, lighting on her head and shoulders. The house is in an unfinished condition, and there are no bannisters to the stairs, which allowed her to fall over the side. She would have fallen to the next story had not Mr. McLaughlin, who was working on the lower stairs, prevented it. She is much bruised and sprained, but we believe there are no bones broken.

THE Washington *Review and Examiner* says the murderer Briceland's usual cheerfulness has returned to him, and he has been taking his meals since Tuesday morning of last week. His counsel have fully determined to take the case to the Supreme Court, and are now engaged in making the necessary preparations. As the court will not meet until November, the decision will not be rendered, in all probability, until December next.

THE Titusville *Courier* says the oil fields of Butler county have been attracting much attention for the past few months, and the production of oil has been very large. The towns of Greece City, Fairview and Argyle have grown up rapidly, and others are started as the developments proceed toward the southwest. However, the wells are from 1,300 to 1,699 feet deep, the rock thin and gas strong—resembling the Armstrong Run territory, about which there was so much excitement two years ago, and that soon run down until very little oil is now produced.

WE gather the following data of the city expenses from the Auditor's report of Titusville: The expenditures for the year were $180,686.56. Of this sum streets and bridges expended $24,944.77 exclusive of special taxes. Sewers cost $50,773.60; paving, $13,801.51; water supply, $10,317.33; fire department, $13,789.26, of which about one-third was for two new teames and other new supplies. Gas cost $4,331.01; engineering, $2,766.71; police, $4,887.42; parks, $2,376.02; interest on debt $12,423.54; miscellaneous $12,316.24.

ON Saturday afternoon, the 12th inst., an important operation was performed on Mrs. Henry Geyer, of Douglass township, Montgomery county, who had been suffering from an ovarian tumor for the last sixteen months. The whole mass, when removed, weighed 55 pounds, and more than half filled an ordinary wash tub. The tumor was a cystic form of ovarian tumor, being composed of 100 cysts or sacs, which were filled with a turbid, ropy, gelatinous fluid of a weak coffee color. The operation was skillfully performed. The patient lies in a very critical condition.

ON application of the members of St. Paul's Reformed Church, of Titusville, the Emperor William, of Germany, has directed to be sent to this country one of the bronze cannon captured from the French at Sedan, for the purpose of being manufactured into a bell for the church named. A few days since notice was received by the trustees that this valuable relic had arrived in New York. Its weight is 1,744 pounds. The Rev. Mr. Fuendering, the pastor, is now in New York to receive the gift, and in a few days it will be sent to Titusville, where it will be kept for a time and then sent to Troy, N. Y., where it will be cast into a bell as designed by the royal donor.

Sale of Mortgage Bonds.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Uniontown & West Virginia Railroad Company, at their office in the Roberts Building, in Uniontown, on Saturday, April 12th, the following Board of Directors were elected to serve till the second Monday in January, 1874: Benjamin Perkins, of Philadelphia; George A Thomson, Samuel A. Gilmore, Alfred Howell, Daniel Kaine, F. H. Oliphant, A. E. Wilson, C. E Boyle, Jasper M. Thompson, Dr. Smith Fuller, of Uniontown; Richard Irwin, Jr., William P. Douglass, Edward Livingston, of New York. The same day the Board of Directors met and elected Benjamin Perkins, President; Alfred Howell, Secretary; James T. Redburn, Treasurer; Charles E. Boyle, Solicitor.

OHIO ITEMS.

ON Tuesday night about ten o'clock, the large barn of Peter Mattler, near the butter bridge, one mile southeast of Fulton, was burned to the ground. Four horses were burned to death.

DAVID FRANCE, a workman, at the Buckeye works, Akron, aged about forty-six years, fell through a small open bridge, striking his head upon some rough stones and causing injuries from which he died shortly after.

AN Irish Catholic woman at Yellow Springs married a full-blooded African recently. He was a member of the African Baptist Church, and his Irish wife joined the Baptist Church, and was immersed. Much excitement is said to have prevailed on this occasion.

FRIDAY afternoon last, the body of a newborn child was found in the river, near Lowell Mahoning county. Around its neck was a cord tightly drawn, with the evident object of strangling it to death. A coroner's inquest was held but nothing was developed tending to implicate the guilty party.

A LITTLE son of Mr. Oswalt, near Strasburg, last week accidentally fell face foremost into a spring, and though not more than twenty minutes elapsed from the time he left his companions till he was found, life was entirely extinct, and efforts to restore him were in vain. The child was four years old.

A FIRE occurred at Ravenna, on Monday last, which destroyed a house belonging to Ethan A. Babcock, and occupied by the families of Walter C. Lacy and Oliver L. Green. A large part of the furniture of both occupants and some cloths, ing were destroyed. The loss on the building will be less than a thousand dollars.

ON Friday forenoon, as Mr. Thomas S. Milligan, of Leesville, Tuscarawas county, was riding on horseback in the neighborhood of the railroad crossing, near the residence of Robert Cummings, about two and a-half miles east of Dennison, his horse became frightened at the cars, throwing him off, breaking his jaw, and cutting a fearful gash in his forehead, from which injuries he died in about an hour.

A PEARFUL boiler explosion occurred near Trotwood, last week, in the sawmill owned by Daniel Hyler. The building was torn to fragments, and trees close by were torn up by the concussion. Six persons were standing by at the time, but all escaped injury except Mr. Hyler, the proprietor, who was struck by a piece of flying timber, knocked senseless to the ground and terribly lacerated; and Mr. David Meager, of West Dayton, Preble county, who was hurt about the head and breast.

ON last Friday, April 4th, a terrible accident occurred three miles southeast of Fulton, Stark county. A large stone, weighing ten tons, had been for some time lying on a slope near the dwelling of William Raymond. On Friday last he and his son, Erebie Raymond, undertook to remove the stone, dug a large hole below it, with the intention of pushing the stone into the pit. When they had nearly finished digging the stone slipped down the slope into the hole, and without a moment's warning, the son was crushed into a lifeless and shapeless mass, while the father, who was caught between the stone and the side of the pit, was crushed a d bruised so bad that he died in fifteen minutes.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Premature Orders for Postal Cards.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

Trade Between England and Manitoba.

THE NEW TRADE DOLLAR.

Meeting of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels To-day.

"IRREGULAR" POSTAL CARDS.

The Situation in Louisiana Improving.

COURT OF CLAIMS DECISIONS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 21, 1873.

Trade Between England and Manitoba.

There are facts in relation to the trade between England and Manitoba, across the United States via New York and Pembina, that the recent controversy upon the subject has not elicited. The method of transportation between the two last named points—part rail and part in open barges on the Red river—renders the use of sealed cars through the United States an utter impossibility. The breaking of bulk at Morehead—the junction of the Northern Pacific Railroad with the Red river—and transportation of loose parcels down that stream in open barges, makes smuggling an easy matter if any of the traders are disposed to indulge in it.

I am informed at the Treasury Department, that there are now about one hundred car loads of these bonded goods at Morehead awaiting the opening of the Red river. They were landed in New York, and forwarded by rail to the Red river. The importer merely gives bond for twice the amount stated by the accompanying invoice or memorandum, which may or may not show the real value or character of the goods. In fact he gives bond for the delivery of a specified number of boxes, bearing certain marks—contents unknown—at a point named across the National boundary. Treasury officials state that there is nothing to prevent the traders from dropping the original packages at or beyond Red river, and substituting others bearing the same marks, but of far less value, or of no value at all. Boxes of silks, laces and velvets can be put on board the cars at New York to be substituted for similar boxes containing straw or saw-dust, on the route.

At Morehead station, where there are one hundred car loads, there is nothing wanting but the connivance of a railroad employe, to give the traders an opportunity to extract the contents from certain boxes, and shipping them back to St. Paul or Chicago, while the empty boxes are sent forward to Pembina.

The traders' agents say, in their recently published statements, that lately one hundred cases of their goods were seized in New York and examined, but found perfectly correct. On the other hand, the special agents of the Treasury Department say that no seizure has been made. They say that in the exercise of an undoubted right to examine every package, *they opened about sixty, and found that the contents did not correspond with the importer's invoice.*

The Treasury officials further state that they are sure that smuggling has been carried on along the route in question, on a large scale, and they hope to enforce such regulations as will prevent it in future.

National Bank Reports.

Under a recent law of Congress the Comptroller of the Currency will make five calls this year upon national banks for statements of their condition. One call has been made thus far. The Comptroller is likely to make a call at any time, to be succeeded immediately by another, or quite an interval may elapse between the calls. National banks will, therefore, do well to keep their accounts in readiness for report. The last call showed that it was unexpected, and it also gave indications that there are but few national banks which hesitate to draw largely upon their legal reserve when money is in demand.

"Irregular" Postal Cards.

Many private houses are already sending through the mails what are called "irregular" postal cards. The address is printed on one side and upon the other is the printed advertisement of the business house. Should anything be written upon either side of this card it would be subject to letter postage.

The Old Silver Dollar.

$1,300 of the old silver dollar has been coined since the law abolishing that piece by the enactment of the new coinage section. It was coined for private parties at Carson City, and as a circulating coin is of no value except as a memento and silver piece of an issue of rare antiquity, it being one of the earliest issues and identified with the history of the Government; as such its value will be enhanced years hence.

More National Banks in the West.

The applications for the organization of National Banks, circulation for which was promised some time ago out of the $54,000,000 issue, were made principally from the Western States. None of these applicants have yet signified their intention of not organizing, and the Comptroller of the Currency thinks none of them will fail to organize.

The New Trade Dollar.

Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, states that the dies for the new trade dollar will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury in about a week, and he thinks that the coin will be ready for issue in New York and San Francisco by the first of next June.

Premature Orders for Postal Cards.

Many parties are addressing the General Postoffice Department and sending in connection therewith orders for postal cards. Persons residing in Washington have also made applications to the department for the same purpose in behalf of their friends residing abroad. The Acting Postmaster General desires every one to understand that these postal cards, as soon as they are ready, which will be about the 1st of May, can only be obtained from postmasters, to whom they will be sent as soon as received.

The Patent Office and the Boston Fire.

The Boston fire, which was looked upon as a calamity without a single retrieving feature, has been productive of unlooked-for results. Since that event the number of invsations in the way of fire extinguishers and fire proof roofs, has been unprecedented at the Patent Office, being more than double the number of usual applications for patents for such purposes.

The Steamboat Board.

The members of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels will hold an adjourned session of their session at the Ebbitt House at 12 M., on Monday, when it is expected that the Committees having under consideration the various portions of the rules and regulations will report their proposed amendments.

The Supreme Court Decisions.

Attorney General Williams has received the first installment of the recent Supreme Court decisions, which Congress authorized him to purchase for distribution among the judges of courts under his Department." These will soon be sent to those for whom they were intended.

Official Postage Stamps.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General is in receipt of sample stamps to be used upon official business of the nine Departments of the Government after the first of next July. To make these stamps distinctive from the regular three cent stamps, they will be printed in some color not embraced in the regular issue. The stamps will have printed upon their face the name of the departments to which they are respectively assigned, and the use of them otherwise than for official business can only be detected at the Dead Letter office.

Re-Coinage of Gold.

The re-coinage of light weight gold in the Treasury is going on quite rapidly. About $7,000,000 has been re-coined this month.

Duty on Plow Steel.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that certain so-called plow steel, consisting of thin plates, from ¼ to ½ inch thick, from 3 to 4 inches wide, and about 4 feet long is held to be dutiable under the provision of sec. 3, act June 30, 1864, for steel in sheets at the rate of 2½ cents per pound (less ten per cent.), the article being in the form of sheets and valued at less than seven cents per pound. DIAMOND.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
WASHINGTON, April 21, 1873.

Secretary Delano Not to Resign.

Reports have been sent hence that Secretary Delano contemplates retiring from office, having already prepared his resignation. The Secretary himself, however, pronounces the story untrue.

Indian Affairs.

At the conference here last fall with the Kiowas, the Government promised to exercise its good offices with the Governor of Texas for the release of Santanta and Big Tree, but owing to the Modoc massacre and the excitement consequent, their release is not now advised. The President and Secretary of the Interior have control of the matter.

General Schofield telegraphs that he has every confidence in his troops, and is doing everything possible to make successful the movements against the Modocs, whom he believes still to be in the Lava Beds.

In conversation to-day Secretary Delano said that should the Modocs escape from the Lava Beds, he did not believe they would form coalitions with other bands for hostile purposes, as there are no unfriendly Indians in that neighborhood.

Affairs in Louisiana.

Governor Kellogg informs the Attorney General that matters are quiet in Louisiana, except in four or five parishes, and that his request that troops be sent thither was to prevent any possible outbreak. He denies that he sent commissioners to the Fusion officers in Grant parish, or any others, than those first commissioned. Taxes are being collected rapidly. During the first quarter of the present year the amount collected was $254,000, against $123,000 for the corresponding time the previous year. Political differences interfered in January and February.

Proceedings of the Court of Claims.

The Court of Claims to-day rendered judgment against the United States in favor of ex-Senator Alexander Caldwell for $309,869 on a contract for army transportation in Nebraska in 1866. Chief Justice Drake dissented only. The other judgment rendered was in favor of Emily P. Sykes for $3,312 in the Mississippi cotton case.

The Court denied the motion to reinstate the case of B. Schuffin & Son, of New York, a claim under the treaty of Ghent for the loss of vessels during the war of 1812.

This week will probably be wholly occupied with hearing arguments in heavy cotton cases, known as the Vicksburg cases, which involve several hundred thousand dollars, and are all to be tried together.

Shad Hatching.

Professor Baird, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, has just dispatched Seth Green and four attendants to Augusta, Ga., to begin the work of shad hatching, with the view of restocking western and southern waters. After the season closes at Augusta, Mr. Green will proceed northward and continue his labors successively at Newbern, Weldon, Fredericsburg, Washington, and other localities. A portion of the fish hatched out will be placed in the river at each particular station, and others will be transmitted by rail to adjacent waters, both on the Atlantic coast and in the Mississippi valley.

Bids for Indian Supplies.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has gone to New York city to open bids for furnishing Indian annuity goods and subsistence supplies for the ensuing fiscal year. Bids for annuity goods will be opened to-morrow, and those for subsistence supplies on the 29th inst.

Additional Room at the Vienna Exposition.

The Department of State has received information to the effect that 6,000 additional square feet have been allotted to the American Department of the Vienna Exposition, and that articles from the United States intended for exhibition will be received until the 10th of June next.

Revising Steamboat Rules.

The Board of Supervising Steamboat Inspectors expect to complete the revision of the general rules by Wednesday.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The legal tenders outstanding are $358,083,717.

FINE WINES AND LIQUOR.

A Square, Straight-forward Dealing House —An Enviable Reputation.

If you desire to obtain liquors for medicinal, domestic, or purely social purposes, and are difficult to please, any information which will direct you to the locality in which your wants will be appreciated and accommodated, we would advise you to apply to Messrs. Walters & Co., No. 23 Diamond Square. This firm has a stock of pure wines and liquors on hand that cannot be excelled by that of any similar establishment in the country. Rare and fine old wines and whiskies will be found among the assortment, which also embraces the best Jamaica rum, the best gins and native wines. The stock of native wines in particular is worthy of special mention. Messrs. Walters & Co. have the reputation of supplying precisely the article that they represent. The stock of imported liquors at 23 Diamond square in itself is sufficient to give character to a first class house.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Directors for the SOUTH SIDE GAS CO. will be at the office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M. D. ROBINSON, Secty.
ap22:69

☞ A. O. U. W.—THE MEMBERS OF BETHEL LODGE No. 40 A. O. U. W. are requested to be present at the Lodge Room, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance. By order of the Order. M. W.
be on the Lodge. G. W. CONWELL, Recorder.
ap22:1*

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, Room No. 13, Railroad Building, corner of Penn and Tenth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, May 14th, 1873, at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Board.
Pittsburgh, April 21, 1873. W. H. BARNES, Secretary.
ap22:37

☞ NOTICE.—THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY of the United States will hold its annual meeting for the election of President and Directors, and for such other business as may come before it, on TUESDAY, the 6th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 167½ Wood street, over Bank of Commerce.
The transfer books will be closed until after said election. EDWARD JAY ALLEN, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, April 7, 1873. ap7:94

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
PITTSBURGH, March 20, 1873.

☞ NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

On APRIL 1st, the offices of the Freight Agent and Freight Cashier Of the Allegheny Valley R. R. will be Removed to Sixteenth Street, Near the Bridge.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Supt.
mh31

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Mayor to execute bond of the city in street openings, widenings and straightenings where the city desires to take possession before the assessment of damages and benefits therefor shall have been made and approved.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the first section of an act of Assembly, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled an act concerning streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved 20th March, A. D. 1872, the Mayor, is, under the direction of the Street and Road Committee, shall be and he is hereby authorized and directed to execute bonds in the name of the city of Pittsburgh, in such amounts as shall be fixed by the Court of Quarter sessions of Allegheny county, conditioned to indemnify and save harmless all the parties who may be damaged, from all loss or damages by reason of the opening, widening or straightening of the street as he takes possession of by the city, under the provisions of said act, and to become void on the final confirmation of the report of viewers on said street improvement and the payment of all damages therein assessed.

SEC. 2. Said bonds shall be signed by the Mayor, and sealed by him with the corporate seal of the city.

SEC. 3. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as it may affect this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 14th day of April, A. D. 1873. A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. R. NEGLEY, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 341.
April 18, 1873. ap22

(No. 38.)

AN ORDINANCE — Authorizing the opening of Stanton avenue, from Hiland avenue to Bet. street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Stanton avenue from Hiland avenue to Butler street, in accordance with the plan approved by Councils, February 10, 1873, and now on file in the City Engineer's office, the damages caused thereby and the benefits to arise from the same to be assessed and levied in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled "An act concerning streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved January 6, 1865, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 14th day of April, A. D. 1873. A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. R. NEGLEY, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 342.
April 18, 1873. ap22

(No. 36.)

AN ORDINANCE—AMENDING AN ORDINANCE to authorize the employment of clerks in the Treasurer's office, and to provide for the payment of their salaries, enacted December 12, 1870.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the limit of $5,000 00 prescribed in the ordinance hereby amended is hereby raised to $8,000 00, which said amount shall be paid under the same rest ictions as those contained in said ordinance of December 12, 1870.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 14th day of April, A. D. 1873. A. H. G ROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. R. NEGLEY, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 342.
April 18, 1873. ap22

(No. 37.)

AN ORDINANCE—Changing the name of Shaw street to Fisk street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the name of Shaw street, 17th Ward, be and is hereby changed to Fisk street.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 14th day of April, A. D. 1873. A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. R. NEGLEY, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 340.
18th day of April, 1873. ap22

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the Estate of JANE H. PERSLEY, deceased, late of Allegheny City, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for payment to
THOMAS MCCANCE.
ap22:57* No 196 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

105 ARCH STREET,

ALLEGHENY,

AT AUCTION.

Three Story Brick Dwelling.

On the premises, on THURSDAY, April 24th, at 4 o'clock, P. M., will be offered at auction, that valuable property No. 105 Arch (late Beaver) street. The house is a 3 story Brick, containing 11 Rooms, Hall and good Cellar; range in Kitchen. Hot and Cold Water in Kitchen, Bath Room and Wash House; Gas all through and all in good order.

This property is very slightly located, but a short square from the North Park, convenient to markets, street cars, churches, and but a short distance from the business portion of either city, and should command the attention of any one wanting a comfortable home in the city.

The Lot is 20 feet front and 110 feet deep to an alley.

Terms made known on day of sale.

C. H. LOVE,
Real Estate Broker,
131 Fourth avenue.
R. W. MCCONNELL, Auctioneer. ap22:78

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA, of HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

Losses Paid in 54 Years -	$39,000,000.00
Losses Paid in Past 16 Months -	9,000,000.00
Assets, March 1, 1873	$5,980,867.46
Orient Ins. Co., - Assets $	700,000
Etna Ins. Co., N. Y., "	300,000
Standard Ins. Co., N. Y., "	300,000
Penn Ins. Co., Phil., "	300,000
Alps Ins. Co., Erie, "	350,000
Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co "	35,000,000

S. S. CARRIER,
59 Fourth Avenue.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Pennsylvania Reform School, corner of Fourth Avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh, until noon of THURSDAY, MAY 1st, 1873, for the

Excavation and Stone Work

Of new buildings to be erected near Morganza Station, Chartier Valley R. R., Washington county, Pa.

ALSO for the manufacturing, delivering and setting the basement

Window and Door Frames

FOR SAID BUILDINGS.

The Committee hereby reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Plans and Specifications to be seen and all necessary information given, at the office of Barr & Batt, Architects, No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

By order of the Building Committee.
ap22:72 ALEX. D. ROSS, Clerk.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after April 21, 1873, and until further notice, Accommodation Trains will run between South Pittsburgh and Uniontown as follows:

	LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
S. Pittsburgh	6.00 a.m.	Uniontown	7.15a.m
Uniontown	7.30 a.m.	S. Pittsburgh	9.35a.m
S. Pittsburgh	11.00a.m.	Uniontown	12.45p.m
Uniontown	1.00p.m.	S. Pittsburgh	3.15p.m
S. Pittsburgh	4.00p.m.	Uniontown	5.07p.m
Uniontown	5.10p.m.	S. Pittsburgh	6.45p.m
S. Pittsburgh	7.20p.m.	Hannastown	6.35p.m
Hannastown	7.40p.m.	Ormsby	7.35p.m

Trains leave South Pittsburgh, near Brownsville Road, and Hannastown, near Byers.

Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
WM. J. RICHARDSON,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

OFFICE OF CLERKS OF COUNCILS, ALLEGHENY CITY, April 21, 1873.

Opening of Buena Vista street.

Notice is hereby given that the Report of Viewers on the opening of Buena Vista street was confirmed by Councils April 17, 1873. Objections to the report must be filed within ten days.

The report can be seen in this office.

R. T. WHITE,
ap22:36b Clerk of Select Council.

OFFICE OF CLERKS O

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do. for six months	5 00
Do. for three months	2 50
Do. for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office. In order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 91¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40½f.

GOLD closed in New York on Monday at 117¾.

SANTANTA and Big Tree are not to be pardoned. The Modoc war has put an end to the ill-advised clemency in their behalf.

A PRODUCERS' and Consumers' Convention is to be held in New York, on the 6th of May, to discuss the transportation question.

IT is estimated that the Pennsylvania Railroad will spend $19,000,000 in this State, during the present year, in increasing its facilities for transporting passengers and freight. Of this sum, $3,000,000 will be spent on the Pittsburgh division, extending from this city to Altoona.

OUR correspondent, "C," will please excuse us for not publishing his communication, as the GAZETTE proprietors are not, and have not been, since their connection with this paper, office-holders, either by appointment or election. If the design of our friend was to direct public attention to those who being office-holders, have an interest in moulding public opinion, by newspapers, we advise him to forward his effusions elsewhere.

IN ABOUT five months France will pay the remainder of her war debt to Germany, and be freed from the presence and cost of the German troops. There is much glorification over this fact,—one of the most remarkable on record. It is referred to, also, as a proof of the general prosperity of the French people, the elasticity of the nation, and of the permanency of the republic. Of the last named item, we may judge more correctly after a time.

THE United States census of 1870, gives the aggregate church sittings of the six prominent denominations at 16,823,002. The Methodists have 6,528,209; Baptists, 3,997,116; Presbyterians, 2,198,900; Roman Catholics, 1,990,514; Congregationalists, 1,117,212; Protestant Episcopal, 991,051. Two reflections are suggested by these statistics,—that the religious element ought to be able to control moral issues in this country; and that the alarmist idea that the Catholic element is likely to dominate the country, has but a slender foundation.

THE business men of St. Louis are actively at work, preparing for the meeting of Southern and Western Congressmen, proposed to be held in that city next month. The real purpose of the meeting is to promote the interests of free trade. If the West and South can be united on this question there will be a concerted movement made to abolish, or greatly modify the existing tariff laws. Our manufacturers may yet wake up some fine morning, to find that a powerful effort is being made to sweep away the protective features of the tariff; and should no counter-effort be made, an unconfortable amount of success may attend the enterprise of the Western and Southern people.

THE disaster on the Stonington railroad was so clearly the result of a violation of a well settled law, looking to the safety of railroad trains, that severe censure should be visited on the company. A train ran at a high rate of speed, on a railroad bridge, a portion of which had been carried away by a freshet. Several persons were killed outright, and more were injured. In many States there are laws requiring railroad trains to be run slowly on approaching a bridge. How it may be where this train was wrecked, we do not know; but the precaution is so obviously important, that a company failing to provide for it, in its regulations, is grossly remiss. Accidents, under such circumstances, are little short of murder, where life is destroyed.

THE BAD moral influence, not to speak of other things, that attends strikes among workmen, has recently been very fully illustrated in New York, Chicago, and elsewhere. Several instances of violence are reported, at least one of which resulted in the death of the victim. He was guilty of the crime of working when the strikers declared he should not work. His family may have been in need, or special emergencies may have crowded upon him,—at all events, he had a right to dispose of his labor on such terms, and at whatever price he chose. For exercising this right, he was beaten to death. The repetition of such outrages may speedily give overshadowing prominence to the question whether, if strikes are to be attended with such results, they may not rightfully be placed under ban of the law.

OUR Beaver Falls friends, excited over the question of the importation of Chinese labor, will be interested to the announcement by the San Francisco journals, that such labor is a failure in that city, so far as the boot and shoe trade is concerned. The manufacturers, who for two or three years back have employed Chinese workmen, are now discharging this class of hands, and are taking on white men and boys as rapidly as possible. The reason given for this step is that the Chinese, after a few months' instruction, at $1.25 a day, become adepts, and then, breaking their contracts, set up for themselves and undersell the regular manufacturers. These practices are rapidly increasing, to the injury of the legitimate trade, and seem very unkind on the part of "John," to those humane persons who employed him out of the spirit of pure kind-heartedness. It is almost equivalent to a Yankee trick, or the perfidy of Ah Sin in his famous encounter with Jim Nye. The San Francisco papers are beginning to argue that although the employment of Chinese stimulated the boot and shoe trade in that city, yet they cannot become first-class mechanics, and their work is greatly inferior to that of white hands, as they only follow patterns, and that not always accurately. The plan now adopted is to induce white boys to become apprentices to shoemaking, and then to form squads under the superintendence of skilled and experienced foremen. It is believed in San Francisco to be cheaper to hire white operatives at $2.50 a day than Chinese at $1.25. The boys get along very well, and are turning out as good work as the Chinese operatives who have been employed for the same length of time. As a consequence of this movement, a revision of the apprentice laws of the State is demanded.

WE HAVE intended for several days past, to refer to a danger that stands connected with the work of the Constitutional Convention. We are exceedingly anxious that the new Constitution shall be one that may be heartily commended to the confidence and ratification of the people, and purpose to support it, if we possibly can. But it should not be longer concealed that those most friendly to a revision of the Constitution begin to fear for the success of the Convention elected to do this work. It is admitted that it is an able body of men, that they are conscientiously striving to thoroughly perform the duties of their position. But the fear is, that they will be prolix, that the new Constitution will be read by few and fewer yet will understand. Also, that it will be filled with a mass of details, in place of embodying a statement of fundamental law. Still further, that several subjects will be included in the new Constitution, that ought not to find a place in such a document. Among these, we refer to the question of temperance. As we understand it, it is proposed to make it obligatory on the Legislature to submit a clause, involving this question of prohibition, to the people separately, unless the Convention should do this, of its own motion. Thus we shall have a plan to embody a sumptuary law in a document professedly embodying only fundamental law. The attempt, too, to provide rules of order for the Legislature, and to hamper it in several directions, while the offspring of a commendable motive, is clearly a piece of special legislation. We would prefer a few restrictions, sufficiently comprehensive to absolutely prevent the evils of special legislation, without an attempt to provide in detail for every specific evil. To do so will necessitate a speedy revision of the new Constitution, as new evils shall develop from time to time. The same general objection may be made to the judiciary article; it is too full of detail and attempts to meet every emergency. We are aware of the fact that much that has been done is in every way commendable, and that the remaining reports are yet to be acted on by the Convention; we sincerely hope that all reasonable occasion for criticism will be avoided, and that the work of the Convention will be such as may be earnestly commended. We offer these suggestions in the spirit of sincere friendship, and hope to be able to advocate the new Constitution in its entirety.

ADAMS ON SEWARD.

In the same church in Albany, where Charles Francis Adams last week delivered his appreciative eulogy on the life and services of Mr. Seward, a quarter of a century ago Mr. Seward pronounced one of the ablest of his orations in commemoration of the public virtues and achievements of John Quincy Adams. There was something in this coincidence amply sufficient to inspire the eulogist of Seward, in addition to the great events that marked his career, and we have in Mr. Adams' address one of the ablest and most satisfactory pieces of biographical analysis that graces our political literature. It will help to a better understanding of Mr. Seward's character by the prominence it gives to certain traits, and the events by which they were developed, of which only a faint recollection is preserved by the mass of the people.

Mr. Adams reduces all statesmen to a classification consisting of three forms, viz: 1. The class which works the fall of nations; 2. The class which sustains nations; and 3. The class which develops nations. Of course Mr. Seward is placed in the third and highest class. "His case bears analogy to that of Pericles, with this difference, that the sphere of his action was one by the side of which the other dwindles into nothing."

Passing by what is said of Mr. Seward's early political career, a striking part of the address is that devoted to his part in the Senate, in the anti-slavery discussions of Taylor's and Fillmore's administrations, which culminated in the passage of the compromise measures of 1850, which Mr. Adams compares to an effort to "stop the torrent of Niagara with a drag-net." It was in this controversy, immediately following his appearance in the Senate, Mr. Seward found himself confronted by Calhoun, Clay and Webster—the two latter with their "compromise," synonymous with a practical concession to slaveholding pretension. Says Mr. Adams:

"It was another bargain to uphold slavery. And now, for the first time, Mr. Seward came forth on the great national arena to try his strength against his formidable competitors. Three successive speeches—one on the 11th of March, the next on the 25th of July, and the last on the 11th of September, of the year 1850—displayed in the clearest light his whole policy on this vital subject. At the very outset he declared himself opposed to a compromise, in any and all the forms in which it had been proposed; and he followed up the words with a close argument against each of those forms. He then went on boldly to grapple with the often-repeated threats or dissolution as a consequence of emancipation, in a manner rarely heard before in that hall.

"Casting off the shackles of party discipline, he used these memorable words: 'Here, then, is the point of my separation from both of these parties. I feel assured that slavery must give way, and will give way, to the salutary instructions of economy and to the ripening influences of humanity; that emancipation is inevitable, and is NEAR; that it may be hastened or hindered, and that whether it shall be peaceful or violent depends upon the question whether it be hastened or hindered; that all measures which fortify slavery or extend it, tend to the consummation of violence, all that check its extension and abate its strength tend to its peaceful extirpation. But I will adopt none but lawful, constitutional, and peaceful means to secure that end; *and none such can I or will I forego.*' Prophetic words, indeed, which it would have been well had they been properly heeded at the time by the besotted men who, ten years later, rushed upon their own ruin. It was in this speech, also, that he enunciated the doctrine of a higher law than the Constitution, which gave rise to an infinite amount of outcry from even a very respectable class of people, who were shocked at the license thought to be implied by such an appeal. But it seems to me that no truth is more obvious than this, that all powers of government and legislation are closely restricted within a limitation beyond which they cannot pass without being stripped of their force. This limitation may be moral, but in either case its power is similar, if not the same. It is a familiar story which is told in the books, of Canute, the great Danish conqueror of Britain, that once when his courtiers were vieing with each other in magnifying their sense of his omnipotence, he simply ordered his chair to be approached to the advancing tide of the ocean, and loudly ordered the waves to retire. The flatterers understood the hint, and were abashed by this withering illustration of the "higher law." In the declaration of his policy in these three speeches, Mr. Seward was substantially supporting what had been agreed upon as within the line of the administration of Gen. Taylor. And so far as it was successfully carried out under his auspices, it must be admitted that it greatly contributed to remedy the evils anticipated from the slave-holding intrigues of twenty years. He was now, to all outward appearance, on the top wave of fortune, not unlikely to infuse into the national system a much more consistent system of principles than it had been its fortune to contain for many years.

"A single stroke from the higher law brought all his castle-building to the ground. A few days of illness, and the President was no more."

Mr. Adams describes with fervor the manner in which Mr. Seward took his failure to receive the Chicago nomination in 1860. He says:

"Mr. Seward, the veteran champion of the reforming policy, was set aside in favor of a gentleman as little known by anything he had ever done as the most sanguine friend of such a selection could desire. The fact is beyond contradiction that no person ever before nominated, with any reasonable probability of success, had had so little of public service to show for his reward. Placing myself in the attitude of Mr. Seward, at the moment when the news of so strange a decision would reach his ears, I think I might, like *Jaques*, in the play, have moralized for an instant upon man's ingratitude, and been warned by the example of Aristides, or even the worse fate of Barneveld and the two De Witts, not to press further in a career in which the strong were to be ostracized, because of their strength, and the weak were to be pushed in places of danger, on account of their nothingness. To be elected for the reason that a person has never done any thing to display his powers of usefulness to bring about positive results, would seem to be like making elevation to power the prize of the greatest insignificance. Under such circumstances, a successful man might justly infer that the selection of himself implied, on its face, rather an insult than a compliment. But Mr. Seward, when he heard of it, did not reason on this low level. That he deeply felt such a refusal to recognize the value of his long and earnest labors in a perilous cause, I have every reason to believe."

It was at this time, Mr. Adams became intimate with Mr. Seward, and in reply to the former's expressions of disgust at the management resorted to to defeat his nomination, Mr. Seward deprecated all such complaints, and at once turned his (Adams') attention to the duty of heartily accepting the situation for the sake of the cause. They made a joint stumping tour to the west and north-west, and Mr. Seward's appeals forced his friends into line and the election of Mr. Lincoln was secured. After the election there was a period of indecision, during which the plotters of treason did their utmost:

"The President elect was still at home in Illinois, giving no signs of life, and there was no one of the faithful men vested with authority to speak or act in his behalf. That something ought to be done to keep the control of the capital, and bridge over the interval before the 4th of March in peace and quiet, was manifest. It was no time to go into consultations that would inevitably lead to delays if not to dissensions. Neither was it wise to spread uneasiness and alarm. In this emergency I have it in my power to speak only of what I know Mr. Seward effected on his own responsibility. Of his calmness in the midst of difficulty, of his fertility in resource, of his courage in at once breaking up the remnant of party ties, and combining, as firmly as he could, trusty men, whether in the Government, in the army, in the municipal boards, or elsewhere, to secure the policy of keeping everything steady, I had abundant evidence. The hearty co-operation of Gen. Scott, then Commander-in-Chief, although surrounded by even less than luke-warm assistants, proved of the highest value. The day is, perhaps, not yet come, if it ever does, when all the details of these operations will be disclosed."

There are none so competent to speak of Mr. Seward's services as Secretary of State, and their influence abroad during the rebellion, as Mr. Adams. Seward's wisdom and diplomatic address, during the troubles consequent on the seizure of Slidell and Mason, Mr. Adams says "saved the unity of the nation." His writing the preliminary dispatch, before the British demand was received, "saved the dignity of the country." Says Mr. Adams:

"A war with Great Britain to maintain an unsound principle, merely because the people made a hero of Admiral Wilkes, would probably have ended in a triumph of the rebellion and a permanent dissipation of the Union, furnishing ever and after a new example with which 'to point a moral and adorn a tale.' When the time came for the assembly of the Cabinet to decide upon an answer to Great Britain, not a sign had been given by the President or any of the members favorable to concession. Mr. Seward, who had been charged with the official duty of furnishing the unexpected answer, assumed the responsibility of preparing his able argument upon which a decision was predicated to surrender the men. Upon him would have rested the whole weight of the popular indignation, had it proved formidable. If I have been rightly informed, when read, it met with but few comments and less approbation. On the other hand there was no resistance. Silence gave consent. It was the act of Mr. Seward, and his name was to be chiefly associated with it, whether for good or for evil. That name will ever stand signed at the foot of the dispatch. In my firm belief that act averted the unity of the nation. It was like the fable of the Roman Curtius, who leaped into the abyss which could have been closed in no other way. The people acquiesced rather than approved, and to this day they have never manifested any sign of gratitude whatever."

Mr. Adams speaks with great frankness of the relations between Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln. He states in the plainest language the existence of an understanding between them, voluntarily established by the former, amounting to a total abandonment of political aspirations on his part. We close our extracts with one of great interest, bearing on this point:

"It is impossible for two persons in the relations of the President and the Secretary of State to go on long together without taking a measure of their respective powers. Mr. Lincoln could not fail soon to perceive the fact that whatever estimate he might put on his own natural judgment, he had to deal with a superior in native intellectual power, in extent of acquirement, in breadth of philosophical experience, and in the force of moral discipline. On the other hand, Mr. Seward could not have been long blind to the deficiencies of the chief in these respects, however highly he might value his integrity of purpose, his shrewd capacity, and his generous and amiable disposition. The effect of these reciprocal discoveries could scarcely have been other than to undermine confidence, and to inspire suspicion in the weaker party of danger from the influence of the stronger. He might naturally become jealous of the imputation of being led, and fearful lest the labors of his secretary might be directed to his own aggrandizement at his expense. On the other hand, Mr. Seward might not find it difficult to penetrate the character of these speculations, and foresee their probable effect in abridging his powers of usefulness, and, perhaps, unsettling the very foundation of his position, should ambitious third parties scent the opportunities to turn him out. Whether all that I have here described did or did not happen, I shall not be so bold as to say. But one thing I know, and this was that in order to cut up by the roots the possibility of misunderstanding from such causes, Mr. Seward deliberately came to the conclusion to stifle every sensation left in him of aspiration in the future by establishing a distinct understanding with the President on the subject. The effect of this act of self-abnegation was soon apparent in the steady subsequent union of the parties. Thus it happened that Mr. Seward voluntarily dismissed forever the noblest dreams of an ambition he had the clearest right to indulge, in exchange for a more solid power to direct affairs for the benefit of the nation, through the name of another, who should yet appear in all later time to reap the honors due chiefly to his labors."

The address is eloquent and instructive, moderate in its laudation, and closely critical in its examination of motives and acts. It brings out the best side of one of our greatest statesmen and will elevate the standard by which the public judges of the acts of those entrusted with official power or political responsibility.

"THE PHI-KAPPA BOYS."

In skulking out of its High School discussion, the *Dispatch* published an awkward criticism, so weak and silly that it was ashamed to avow its real authorship, but to gain credence signed it "Phi-Kappa Boys." At a meeting of the Society the communication was denounced as a forgery—just what we suspected it to be. Our information leads us to believe that a Phi-Kappa boy knows too much to be engaged in writing letters to help the *Dispatch* out of its troubles. The action is as follows:

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Phi Kappa Pi Literary Society of the P. H. S., at its last regular meeting, on Friday, by a unanimous vote, denounced the lengthy article in the *Dispatch*, signed "Phi-Kappa Boys," as a forgery. The subject of the article to which we refer is one which, as scholars or as members of the Society, we have nothing to do with. We are not in the least responsible for the government of the school, and it is not our business to defend either the school or its government.

J. J. HILL, Secretary.

Now, we demand of the *Dispatch* the name of this forger.

AN Englishman, named Ruck, has recently made an invention which he claims will utilize the hydrogen in water for purposes of light and heat. His process is thus described: "The water being first reduced to steam, is passed through a red-hot tube in a heating furnace, where it is superheated till the oxygen and hydrogen are ready to dissolve their alliance. It is then passed into a retort filled with incandescent coke and iron fragments, the oxygen is taken up by the iron, and the hydrogen, passing through the retort, becomes a heating gas, the cost of which is but sevenpence per 1000 cubic feet. This heating gas, by a further process, can be carbonized for illuminating purposes, and in this condition can be produced of a quality equal to sixteen-candle coal-gas at a price less than 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet." Another Englishman, Mr. Wright, of Sheffield, has also just patented a new invention for producing heat and light, air being the material, which is carbonized, thus producing a combustible gas which, it is said, burns brighter than coal-gas. The high price of coal in England, and the absolute certainty that the supply must be exhausted within a given time, has stimulated the inventors and scientific men of England to provide some substitute for coal. It is by no means improbable that the problem is near solution.

GETTING negatives in the Yosemite Valley is not easy work for the photographer. One, we are told, has waited several days in a neighborhood to get the proper conditions of atmosphere for some of his views; has cut down trees by the score that interfered with the camera from the best point of sight; has had himself lowered by ropes down precipices to establish his instruments in places where the full beauty of the object to be photographed could be transferred to the negative; has gone to points where his packers refused to follow him, and has carried his apparatus himself rather than forego the picture on which he had set his heart.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Propositions Regulating Railroad and Canal Companies—Publication of the Proceedings—Judiciary Report Passed Over—Report of Railroads and Canals Under Discussion.

(From the Evening Telegraph.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1873.

The Constitutional Convention re-assembled this morning at 10:15, Hon. Wm. M. Meredith presiding.

Rev. Dr. Curry opened the session by imploring Divine assistance.

Ex-Governor William Bigler, of Clearfield, was sworn in as a member of the Convention, vice Samuel H. Reynolds, resigned.

Propositions Regarding Railroad and Canal Companies.

H. Campbell, of Philadelphia, presented a memorial relative to the adoption of certain propositions pending before the convention regarding railroad and canal companies, and urging that the rights of individuals shall be protected, public interests promoted, and wholesome restraint imposed on the increase of corporate powers in the Commonwealth.

Session of the Convention

Mr. D. N. White, of Allegheny, offered a resolution that hereafter the Convention will hold sessions on every day of the week except Sunday. A number of amendments were offered, and finally the whole subject was postponed two weeks.

Publication of the Proceedings

Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, offered a resolution that the public printer shall not cause to be published in the proceedings of the Convention anything purporting to have been said upon the floor by any member without first exhibiting to him the proof sheets of the matter proposed to be published, which was referred to the Committee on Printing, with instructions to enforce the provisions of the same.

Judiciary Report Passed Over—Railroads and Canals.

The special order of the day, the Judiciary report, was passed over, and the report under consideration on Thursday and Friday last, on railroads and canals, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, in the chair.

Colonel Boyd spoke for Montgomery county, and denied that railroads were odious to the people of his county. He knew, as everybody ought to know, that where branch roads were wanted they could not be constructed without the aid of greater and more powerful corporations. There was not capital enough along the lines of branch roads in his county to furnish rolling stock, and they were grateful to wealthier companies for assistance. He believed in strengthening, not in weakening, these great corporations. Strike them and you strike weaker ones, and render them helpless. He would vote against the section, in the confidence that he was doing right and expressing the feelings of his constituents.

Mr. Hunsicker (Montgomery) opposed the section.

Mr. Gowen, of Philadelphia, was glad to see that some of the anti-railroad men in this Convention begin to see through this report. He could demonstrate, if necessary, that the Pennsylvania Railroad could afford to give $5,000,000 to have this report adopted. The Reading road could afford to do the same thing. The report would hand over the railroad interests of the State to special legislation. He proceeded to show that under the provisions of the section any large corporation could lay up the required two-thirds of the stock of any company, and so control it by obtaining a lease, if desired, with but little difficulty. The best plan of reform would be the amalgamation or merging of all railroads in the State.

The amendment to strike out all after the word "stockholders," in the seventh line, was adopted, when Mr. Barr (Somerset) offered a substitute for the entire section.

Mr. Cochran (York) took the floor, when, on motion, the Committee rose, with leave to sit again this afternoon.

The Convention then took a recess until three o'clock P. M.

PERSONAL.

THE Czar of Russia is reported to have given Adelina Patti a set of diamonds worth $60,000.

GEORGE ELIOT, the novelist, is said in early life to have been a protege of Herbert Spencer.

A CLERGYMAN in Pennsylvania, instead of saying "Let us pray," says "Let us interview the throne of grace!" The dominie had once been a reporter.

IN VIEW of Lord Lytton's burial place, it is singular, says the *Athenæum*, that five times in the last four leaves of "Kenelm Chillingly" occur the words "Victory or Westminister Abbey!"

COL. FORNEY offered a town in Texas a free library, but after consultation, the citizens decided that they would rather have twelve kegs of bullets and twelve shotguns, if he didn't mind.

AN Indiana man is naming his children after the New England States. He now has Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with a flattering prospect of Connecticut.

THE Mansfield (Ill.) Preventive Association puts down the liquor trade by sending "a committee of fifteen members, who march two abreast to the saloon indicated, and sit and knit." Odd as is this style of procession it is even so.

"MR. SPEAKER, you're a brazen liar!" he said, and they expelled him. He was an Arkansas Legislator. "That's what he said," remarks the Memphis *Avalanche*, "but they didn't expel him. He still represents on admiring constituency."

A BURLINGTON (VT.) paper tells of an old lady living there who had a rather dissolute husband, who fell sick and died. She attended the funeral, and upon her return remarked that she had one consolation—"She knew where he slept nights."

THE London *Times* says Thiers is the greatest financier of the age. A lady says she finds them of great assistance in bettering her financial condition occasionally, and that she can cry her husband out of a ten dollar bill almost any damp day.

A BUFFALO girl, pretty and eighteen, has sold over five hundred sewing machines in the last two years. She travels with a horse and wagon, smiling when she leaves a machines, and shedding tears if anybody afterwards refuses to keep it. That does the business.

IT is stated that the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler has purchased the Stone farm in Washington for three hundred thousand dollars. Says the Washington *Capital*: "We only to-day recovered from the small-pox and now comes B. B. to be a permanent resident."

A LAWRENCE tradesman who thought to play a good April fool joke on somebody by putting a counterfeit bill on the sidewalk, was not a little chop-fallen that he had by mistake deposited a good bill, which a woman who came along picked up and carried off.

AS THE State Senators to be elected in Iowa next October, says the Chicago *Tribune*, will take part in the election of a United States Senator by the Legislature, it is given out that General Belknap, now Secretary of War, aspires to succeed Judge Wright in the term beginning in 1877.

THE death of the Countess Guiccioli leaves, it seems, but one of Byron's celebrities of the gentler sex, Mrs. Black, the Maid of Athens. The others have all gone—Mary Duff, Margaret Parker, Mary Chaworth, Lady Byron, Ada, sole daughter of his house and heart, and Augusta, his sister.

THE New York *Times* observes that "well known" citizens are honored with highly eulogistic notices in the newspapers when they die in Boston, "excellent" citizens in Philadelphia, "old defenders" in Baltimore, "pioneer settlers" in Cincinnati, and "pioneers" or "forty-niners" in San Francisco.

A CHINESE servant was brought home by the gentleman of the house, and his mistress inquired his name. "Yung Hoo Wing." "Oh," said she, "I cannot call you that; I will call you Charley." "Whatee your name?" he asked in return. "My name is Mrs. John Browning." "Wellee, I calle you John!" exclaimed the Celestial.

THE Boston *Globe* says that an old lady in that city, who was thought to be in a dying condition, Friday night, recovered sufficiently to steal to the parlor window and notice who went to a wedding across the street, Saturday forenoon. Since then she has not been able to leave her bed until last evening, when a neighbor's daughter went by the house with a new bonnet.

THE English postal service, with its telegraphic attachment, is not such a model institution after all. It comes out, according to the London *Economist*, that "the Post-office officials have expended (within a year) $3,280,000 of the public money, which they had no right to expend," and "that they do not know within $500,000 or $1,000,000 from what source they obtained the money. All they know is, that they have large sums of other people's money on two accounts—the deposits of the savings banks and the moneys in transmission by means of money orders, and that out of one or other of these funds (both of which belong to the people) they have paid the sums they required. They cannot say whose money they have purloined, but they are clear and distinct that they have purloined some one's."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jame Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Ryan, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. S. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Shafer, Solicitor.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Catholic *Register*, of London, says that during the past year more than 2,000 Protestants have been converted to Catholicism, and adds: "From every ritualistic congregation in London, there is a continual stream of converts flowing toward us, and the number would be increased had we priest s sufficient to look after those who are hesitating as to this future step in the right direction."

SOME speculators in London have recently devised a scheme for the purchase of all the telegraph cables in the world, and have issued a prospectus for the formation of a "Globe Telegraph Company," in order to place the sea lines under the control of a single administration. This scheme may be regarded as chimerical. It is estimated that one hundred and forty-four millions of dollars are now invested in the present ocean cables.

FOR several months past the United States snag boat Ajd has been engaged in removing the great Red River raft, which has long been an obstacle to the navigation of the upper waters of that stream. The Shreveport *Telegraph* of the 2d inst. says that at the rate of progress now apparent in the work the great raft will soon cease to exist. Even now the river, between the scene of the snag boat's labors and Shreveport, is full of floating logs, and the people of that portion of Louisiana and Texas are speculating upon the probable effect upon navigation which will ensue with the disappearance of this traditionary bar.

RUPTURE.

Every Kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 2 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The best assortment in the city at JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S. Remember the place—corner of Penn and Cherry streets, here, without exaggeration, the finest and most complete assortment of Toilet articles in the city, such as Toilet Soaps, Perfume Cases, Imported Colognes, Rimmel's Perfumes and Co. in 4338 of every description, No. Puff Boxes of every style. Persons wishing to purchase Holiday Presents should call and examine the large and splendid assortment before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place where you can purchase anything in this line cheaper than elsewhere in this city is at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot,
Cor. Penn Avenue and SIXTH (old St. Clair) Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.
Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
234 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.
LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,
Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.
The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.
Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

E. SELLERS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS,
And Manufacturers of LARD OIL,
Corner of Tenth and Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TTHS

John Gillespie,
CHIMNEYS SWEPT,
FANCY GRATES SET,
Chimneys Topped, Ranges and Furnaces Repaired,
No. 14 Strawberry Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Postoffice Box. 778.
Work done on carpets without making Dirt. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. ap6:24

FIRE CLAY,
WATER PIPES,
CHIMNEY FLUES
And Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS
133 Second Avenue.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
PARASOLS.
Newest Styles, from lowest to finest grades and quality.
NEW SUN UMBRELLAS.
New Spring Styles in
Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets.
Real Hair Goods.
Frizettes, Switches, Chignons, Braids, &c., &c.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, WREATHS.
Neck Ruching, Neck Scarfs.
Cotton, Linle, Silk, Silk-Finish and Kid Gloves.
Lace and Linen Collars.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Hamburg Edgings, Laces, &c., &c.
Gents' Underwear,
In India, Gauze, Lisle and Novi Spun Silk, at very low prices.
ALL GOODS NEW AND AT
GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW STORE.
New Dry Goods Store
26 Fifth Avenue.
NEW GOODS.
All the New Styles
OF
Suitings,
Dress Goods,
Japanese Poplins,
Japanese Poplins,
Black Silks,
Shawls,
Honey Comb Quilts,
Bleached Muslins,
Unbleached Muslins,
Prints,
Ginghams,
Towels.
And full line of
Swisses, Nainsooks, P. Ks., Cambrics, Shirt Fronts &c., &c.,
At much below the usual prices, at the
NEW DRY GOODS STORE.
Call and examine it. Gents and prices
Suits and Costumes.

SPRING STYLES
NOW OPENING AT
Jos. Horne & Co.'s,
197 AND 199
PENN AVE.
We are now receiving Ladies' Suits, in Lawn, Linen, Poplins and other material, made up in the latest fashion and superior manner.
Moire, Silk and Cashmere
POLONAISE,
Richly Embroidered, Braided and Lace Trimmed.
Silk, Cashmere and Cloth
Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets.
We would also invite particular attention to our line of Ladies' Cashmere
Cloaks and Dolmans
being the largest and choicest selection in the city, which are selling at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Misses' and Children's Sacques and Capes, together with a full assortment of Misses and Children's Linen and Marseilles Dresses, Walking Coats, Blouses, Infant's Capes, &c., handsomely braided and trimmed.
Muslin, Linen and P. K. Aprons.
Stamped Goods, &c., &c.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
Call and examine.
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES.
BLACKS, BROWNS,
SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Is now offering a choice lot of
Marsailles and Honey Comb Quilts,
At very low figures.
Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas, Fine Mohairs, all the New Shades in Dress Goods.
Call early and secure bargains.
Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN.
LADIES' CHEMISE.
NIGHT DRESSES.
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.
EXCELLENCE
Is appreciated, as is shown in the continually increasing sale of the celebrated
SPENCERIAN
STEEL PENS
These pens are comprised in 15 numbers; of the Number One Pen alone, we sold more than
4,500,000
in 1872. They are of superior English make, and are famous for their elasticity, durability and evenness of point. For sale everywhere.
☞ For the convenience of those who may wish to try these Pens, we will send a Sample Card, containing all of the 15 numbers, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
128 and 140 Grand Street, N. Y.
ap6:k6-TTHS

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
—Entrance Examinations June 9 and 2, and Oct. 1 and 2. For Catalogue, recent entrance examination papers, or further information, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.
mh18:25-TS

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street
NEW ESTABLISHMENT

Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,
Having fitted up the above STORE or the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectf

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest rates. Special facilities extended for the Purchase and Sale of RAILROAD Stocks and Coal.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscriptions Received
FOR THE
CITY OF PITTSBURGH'S
7 Per Cent. Bonds,
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION, BY
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. H. DAVIDSON, W. R. BROWN,
E. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. ROBLAND, E. H. FALLE, JR.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ISIDORE COBLENS,
DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.
OFFICE—No. 84½ FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
116 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS,
AND MORTGAGES.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 20, 1873.

In various parts of the country we notice the existence of more or less extended strikes. It is unfortunate, to say the least, that the differences between capital and labor cannot be settled in a more effective and less destructive manner than by means of strikes. It is true that sometimes labor has grievances which ought to be remedied, but we doubt if any strike ever made has resulted in any practical benefit to the working man—and even if it did it was only after both parties had become worn out in the struggle and agreed upon a compromise, by means of arbitration which might as well have been done before a strike as after it. Not only does a general strike bring a present loss upon both capital and labor, but it has a yet more damaging effect. In that it causes a feeling of distrust for the future, and deters capitalists from making the future contracts which they would otherwise do. In this way strikes unsettle the business and finances of the country, and by decreasing employment in the end, bring greater loss and suffering than the evil complained upon capital.

Money to-day indicates considerable ease. In most of the banks there is an abundance of means for the accommodation of all their customers as well as the purchase of considerable first class paper outside. There is every indication that for some time to come, money will be ruling at reasonable rates, and all our business men who can offer the required securities will have no difficulty in being accommodated.

The local stock market is quite active; very many stocks are changing hands, generally at a small decline from the quotations. Pittsburgh stocks are the list which at current prices are cheap and well worth the investors who desire to put their money in local stocks. The quotations of Saturday to give as full information as can be obtained anywhere concerning our local securities and we refer all our readers to them.

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	117¾	117⅝
U. S. Sixes—1881.		
" coupons	120¾	120¾
5-20—1862	118½	118¾
" 1864	118¾	118¾
" 1865	119⅞	120
" 1865 new.	117	117⅜
" 1867	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons.	117	117⅜
10-40s.	111	111
Currency 6s.	124½	124¾
Currency 6's.	114⅝	114⅝
New 5 per cent	116	115¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	102¼	102
Erie.	66¾	66¾
R. R.		
C. C. & I. C.	39	39
St. Paul	60¾	61
Do preferred.	83¾	83¾
Michigan Southern.	93¼	92¾
Do. Central	105	105¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾	88¾
Rock Island.	106¾	106¾
North Western, Common	80¾	81¾
Do. preferred	86¾	87
Pacific Mail	90	89
Canton	85	85¾
Western Union Telegraph.	87¾	88¼
Ohio & Mississippi.	44¾	44¾
Union Pacific.	32¾	33
Toledo & Wabash.	70	70
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾
Adams Express.	95	94¾
American Express.	68¾	68¾
U. S. Express.	75¼	75¼
Harlem.	126¼	125¾

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	67
Reading	97½
United Cos. of N. J.	119¾
Oil Creek	31¾
Lehigh Valley	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	28¾
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Pittsburgh	97¾
Allegheny Valley 7-30	92¾
Central Transportation	47

NEW YORK, April 21, 1873.

The week opens with a marked improvement in finance, and a more cheerful feeling pervades business circles. The two extremes for money on call have been 1-32 per day and 7 per cent. per annum, with the bulk of the loans at 1 @ 6 to 7 per cent. The supply of money is rapidly increasing, the receipts by the Express companies to-day being two and a half millions, and the legal rate bids fair to be the maximum prices for money in the early future. The best mercantile paper is now wanted by capitalists at 10@12 per cent. Sterling advanced to 108¾ for sixty days and 109¾ for sight, and gold follows, for the former and 109¾@109¾ for the latter. Gold opened at 117⅝, going down to 117¾, and closing at 117⅝@117¾. Loans were 117⅝@117¾ for carrying, while one lot at 1-64 (Clearances $60,000,000). Treasury disbursements $25,000. Custom receipts $676,000. The outstanding 6s at tenders show a decrease of $24,000. Governments are weak per cent. Railroad bonds very strong. State bonds are dull and steady; Tennessee very strong. The continued influx of money and easier rates of interest were felt in the stock market in a further advance in the general share list, the principal dealings of the day here in Western Union, which at no time was strong. Pacific Mail, also, underwent a decline which there are already rumors in regard to a contract at the May election. St. Paul, New York Central, Ohios, Wabash and Union Pacific, 2@3 per cent. Northwestern, Pacific Mail advanced ½ @¾ and fell to 90, closing at 89¾. Fast Line declined ½ @¾. Erie, Rock Island to 7⅛; New Jersey Southern 3½ to 3. Northwestern Common sold at 81, preferred at 87. C. C. & I. C. 39@39¾. Harlem 127 to 125; Panama 141 to 140. Central Pacific 93¾@93¾. Lake Shore 97¾ to 97, Ohio 44¾ to 45 1-6. Rock Island 106@106¾. Union Pacific 32¾ to 33. Erie 66¾@66¾. Prices fell off in the afternoon under realizations, but the market closed strong.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120¾; 5-20s of '62, 118¼; do '64, 118¾; do '65, 120; do new, 117¾; do '67, 119¾; do '68, 117¾; new 5s, 115¾; 10-40s, 111; currency 6s, 124¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 89¾; Tennessee, old, 79¾; do new 79¾; Virginia new, 69; do old, 61; North Carolina, old, 36; do new, 36.

STOCKS.—Canton, 85; Western Union Telegraph Company, 88¼; Adams Express, 94¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 80¾; American Express, 68¾; United States Express, 75¾; Pacific Mail, 90; New York Central, 102; Erie, 66¾; do preferred, 75; Harlem, 125; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 105¾; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 93¾; Northwestern, 81; do preferred, 87; Rock Island, 106¾; New Jersey Central, 100; St. Paul, 61; do preferred, 73¾; Wabash, preferred, 85¾; Fort Wayne 93¾; Terre Haute, 15; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 125; do preferred, 131; Ohio & Mississippi, 44¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 89½; Burlington & Quincy, 129; Chicago & Rock Island, 106¾; Pacific of Missouri, 37¾; Union Pacific, 33; Central Pacific, 103; Union Pacific land grants, 80¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾; Hartford & Erie 2; Bankers' Mills, 2.

LONDON, April 21—5 P. M.—Consols 93¾. American securities: 5-20s of '62, 91¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 89½; new 5s, 90; Erie Railway shares 23¾.

PARIS, April 21.—Rentes 90f 5c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 21, 1873.

ASHES—Continue dull, without prices and without quotable change. Common Sods ash $4.75@4.85; refd'd high test 6@6½; Pearls, 11; Pots, 9@9¼; Manganese, 6@6½. Black lead, 3½@6; Arsenic, 4½@5. Flour Spar, 2¾@3.

ALE—Leading Pittsburgh brands are quoted as follows: X, $6 per bbl to the city, and $9 to the country; XX, $10; India Ale, $11.

APPLES—The receipts of green apples continue liberal and mostly in bad order, scarcely one barrel out of ten but what is more or less decayed; no change in prices, which range from $2 to $3 per barrel, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a steady demand, and we can report regular sales at 45@50c per gallon, according to quality.

BROOM CORN—Continues quiet, although there is a steady demand for small lots and prices remain unchanged: 3½@4c for common to medium, and 3½@5 for good to prime. However, the feeling is general that these prices cannot much longer be maintained, hence there is no disposition on the part of dealers to let stocks accumulate.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 23@25 cents per lb.

BUTTER—The market, especially for good stock, has been steady during the past week, and the feeling is the current of sellers, is rather better than at the date of our last weekly report; prices, however, have undergone no quotable change, 16@18 for inferior; 20@25 for common to medium, and 30@35 for good to prime. However, the feeling is general that these prices cannot much longer be maintained, hence there is no disposition on the part of dealers to let stocks accumulate.

CHEESE—Sales of new cheese have arrived within the past week, and it is quoted at 12½@13c for full cream. Factory, 12½ for choice. Prime old New York Goshen is still quoted at 15@15½, and good at 13@13½, with a steady demand.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Cultivated quoted at $12@13.50 per barrel; common, $7@9.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill A. No. 1; 4-4 Sheeting, 13c; Nonatook, 12½c; Pittsburgh's Pacific, 11c; Lonsdale, 13c. White Carpet Chain fine, 36c; Colored, 45c Cotton Batting, 2c; Cotton Twine, Yarn and Wicking 35c.

DRIED FRUIT—Trade continues exceedingly dull and there is apparently but little prospect of any change for the better. Stocks are large and dealers generally are anxious to realize, to close out, as it has been demonstrated that we don't pay to hold it over. Apples, 6¾@7; Sun-dried Cherries, 18@25; unpitted, 6@8.

PEACHES—With continued liberal receipts and no perceptable improvement in the the demand, the market continues weak, and prices are drooping; quotations may be fairly given at $3.15, although some dealers have confidence that there will soon be a reaction, and are not disposed to follow the market in the downward course, but the majority are disposed to get them off their stocks as much as possible. There is no outlet, as they must be shipped at present, and are quoted at 16@16¾ in New York. We continue to quote at 17@18.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and prices, as compared with this day week, have undergone no change whatever. Spring wheat flours, $7.25@7.50 for Wisconsin; $7.50@7.75 for Minnesota, and $8.50@8.75 for red winter wheat. Both New York and Liverpool are still reported dull, from which it is evident that there is no improvement in the export trade, nor is it to be expected so long as money keeps so tight and the present high rates of ocean rates are maintained; the western markets continue dull and will remain so until there is an improvement in the export trade of which there is no prospect at this writing. However, it is not likely that prices will go much if any lower, as it is cheaper now relatively than wheat. Rye flour continues very dull but unchanged, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The receipts during the past week have been unusually light, and for this kind of grain there is a stronger feeling in consequence, but, as compared with last week, prices have undergone but little change.

Wheat continue very meagre, and the mills are taking all that offers within the range of quotations, $1.35@1.50 for fair to prime red, and $1.45@1.50 for white, as to quality. The mills here have made no reduction in flour as yet as they afford it as they are paying just as much for Wheat as at any time during the past year, but western flours are being sold in this market at a decline of from 50 to 75 per bri. It would naturally be inferred that with this difference against them, the trade of the city mills would be seriously crip- pled, but it is said that they have a demand for all the flour they can turn, not withstanding it is held at from 50 to,75c per bri above western flours. There is rather more inquiry for Oats, and with a diminished stocks, prices are firmer and a shade higher; quotations may be fairly given at 43@44 for mixed, and 45@46 for white. There is no material change in the feeling in Shelled Corn but in view of the fact that it can scarcely be replaced at current prices, the market is firmer as holders are confident that there must be an advance soon or later, we continue to quote at 48 on track, and 50 free in elevator. Ear Corn continue scarce, but there is not much inquiry for it, and prices remain unchanged, 50 in bulk, and 52 sacked. Rye continues exceedingly dull, but in view of the fact that there is little or none in market, prices are nominally unchanged, 80@85. Barley and the arrivals continue light; in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at 85@90 for spring, and 90@$1 for fall, according to quality.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted Steer Hides, 11¼@12; Green Salted Cow Hides, 10@10½; Green Salted Calf, 12@13; Green Butcher, 8@9; Green Salted Kip, 9.13@10.14; Green Salted Calf each, 1.70@2.10; Green Butcher Calf each, 1.25@1.50; Hides, per lb, 7@8.

HOMINY—4@4.25 per barrel.

LARD OIL—Is in good demand, No. 2, 63; Linseed 95@98. Whale W. B. 88@94 Bank, 78; Straits, 83 Cod $1.50@2 Spirits of Turpentine 70@75.

OATS—There is a continued good demand for good stock, and we can report sales of prime to choice Silver Skins at 47@47½ per barrel; Yellow, 46@46½, and Mixed, 45@45½. Oats Seeds continue dull, and we reduce our quotations to $3@4 per bushel.

PEA NUTS—In good supply and very dull; we reduce our quotations to 3½@4c per lb, as to quality.

POTATOES—The arrivals have been considerably larger during the past week, and the market in consequence is easier, but there is not much change in prices by any kind in a jobbing way at 75@80 per bush for mixed, and 85@90 for peach blows.

POULTRY—Live chickens, by the coop, 80@90c per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 10½c, canvassed do., 15c; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, plain, 9½c, canvassed, 9c; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 12½c, canvassed, 13c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 13@14c, canvassed, 16c; Sugar Cured Beef tongues, 75c; Extra Family Mess Pork, $18.50; Bean Pork, $18@19; Extra Mess Pork, $18.50; Lard Lard: In tres, 10c; half bbls, 10½; bbls, 11c; refined for summer use in tres, 10½c, ½ bbls, 11c; bbls, 11½; refined in 3 lb cadies, 12@12½; in 5 lb 12c; do in 3 lb pails 13c; Ham Sausage 8c.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade is still reported as being backward, hence, stocks are soon, what larger than usual at this particular time of the year; however, orders are coming in more freely, but mostly for small lots, while prices remain unchanged. Sales at 50@10 for small, and 60 straight for round sizes.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single Strength.	Double Strength.
	3d Qu'ty 1st Qu'ty	
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ $ 5.75	$ 8 00
7x 10 to 8x 10	6 00 6 75	9 00
8x 11 to 10x 12	6 50 7 25	10 00
10x 14 to 11x 15	7 25	12 00
11x 14 to 12x 18		14 00
14x 16 to 16x 20		16 00
14x 22 to 16x 24		18 00
18x 22 to 18x 30		21 00
20x 28 to 24x 30		24 00
24x 30 to 24x 36		28 00
22x 34 to 26x 40		30 00
26x 38 to 28x 44		36 00
30x 46 to 30x 48		42 00
30x 50 to 32x 52		45 00
30x 54 to 34x 56		50 00
36x 56 to 34x 60		52 00
36x 60 to 50x 60		55 00

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

WOOL—Quoted at 38@39c.

SEEDS—The market for both Clover and Timothy is reported a shade firmer, and Clover is quoted at 6½@6¾c. Flax Seed is scarce, and the mills are taking all that offers at $2.52@2.55.

SHARCOAL—13@16c per lb.

TALLOW—8@8½c.

WHITE LEAD—There is a continued steady demand but no change in prices: 12 cts for 100 keg lots, and 12½c for smaller lots. In tin packages ½ to ¼c per lb, additional.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 19, 1873.

Lewis O and P m	5	Zug & Co.m	2
Reese, G & Co.m	2	Nimick and Co.m	58
J W Nichols m	2	J W Porter.m	10
Total			79

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & H.m	1	J W Porter.m	1
J. Moorhead m.	7	Nimick and Co.m	1
Total			10

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Pitts Bolt Co.9	1

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Business was quiet with commission houses, but there was more movement with jobbers in domestic cottons. The market for cotton goods is unchanged, Best grades of heavy standard and fine brown sheetings are firm, but inferior qualities of brown and bleached goods are irregular, but selling more freely at reduced quotations. Colored cottons are fairly active and firm. Prints are selling well by the package. Woolens continue quiet. Foreign goods are quiet, except white goods, which remain. Bateman and colored Orleans cloths.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, April 21, 1873.

E. Bowine shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

RECEIPTS.

S. Marks Bro., Chicago	4 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	2 "
E. Katz, Chicago	2 "
W. Moonshine, Chicago	2 "
T. Kestner, Chicago	2 "
Isaac Zeigler, Chicago	2 "
Hartman & Lowenstine, Chicago	3 "
Shamberg & Arnold, Chicago	1 "
J. Hunter, Chicago	1 "
Rothchilds & Haas, Chicago	2 "
J. Needy, Chicago	1 "
Hazlewood & B. Chicago	2 "
Orr, W & L. Chicago	2 "
S. Krause, Chicago	1 "
W. M. Johnson, Indianapolis	1 "
Weakley and Small, Indianapolis	1 "
Spharand Spbar, Bellefit	1 "
M. Houser, Alliance	1 "
C. F. Lublin, Canton	1 "
F. Shultz, Canton	1 "
J. Roush, Canton	1 "
V. Cochran, Bellaire	1 "
J. Wortman and Co., Bayard	1 "
H. H. Blader, Atwater	1 "
Total	51 "
Total last week	47 "

SHEEP.

J. Keifer, Chicago	1 "
J. W. Unger, Canton	1 "
C. M. Heimes, Canal Dover	1 "

CATTLE.

The number on sale did not vary much from last Monday, 51 cars; of these, 39 cars were from Chicago, 2 from Indiana, and 10 from Ohio. The market opened very slow, and dragged up until about 9 o'clock, when there seemed to be a compromise between buyers and sellers; the former in consequence of their stock having cost more or less it was so alleged by many of them, made an attempt to make the butchers pay the enhanced cost, but in this they were only partially successful. This was the hitch, and it was this that caused the market to drag—the butchers were very tenacious, and at the opening refused to countenance any attempt to spring prices; but finding that sellers were determined, they modified their views somewhat, and while in many instances, a slight advance, taking the quality into consideration, was realized, we do not think it was general. From nine o'clock until the close trade was more active and the market wound up better than was generally expected early in the day, though drovers, generally, alleged that they made no money; we are cognizant of some of them having done very well, and it is probable that but few if any come out behind; some droves that came from Chicago on Saturday $40 per car, that the market was an exceedingly hard one; while others are more easily satisfied, hence they will make entirely different reports.

Prime to extra butcher cattle may be fairly quoted at 6¼@7c, some few brought 10 to 15c per cwt more, but to say generally regarded as the top of the market for the best cattle, and the number sold at this figure was small; medium to good 5¾@6¼, and fair to 5¼@5¾. Old cows and stags, of which the supply was small, brought from 3½@4c. Bulls, 2 to 3c—there was a bunch of prime 1,350 still fed, wholesaled, at 4¼. Stock steers, of which there were very few on sales, may be quoted at 4½@5¼ for fair to good; drovers, of which there was a bunch of cattle in worth almost as much west as they will bring here and this accounts for the very limited supply. Prime cows in fair demand at prices ranging from $35 to $60 as to quality; veal calves, quoted at 5c to 7c per lb.

C. M. Heimes sold 8 fresh cows at prices ranging from $35@40 each.

Louis Gerson reports 19 from Chicago, and 7 from Ohio, fair to prime at 6@6¾.

Kraus & Smith, 2 cars of fair to good butcher stock from Chicago, at 5¾@6.

Rothchilds & Haas sold 2 cars of mixed butcher stock from Chicago at 5¾@6.

Lowenthal & Farlen sold 1 car of Chicago stock at 6@6.50.

Fred Hector sold 1 car of fair to good Ohio steers at 6@6¼.

Jacob Shamberg wholesaled 10 head extra 1350 butcher steers to Andy Ack ley at 7c, retailed 1 car at 8@8½.

Lobman & Zeigler sold 1 car of butcher cattle at 6@6½; 1 car left over.

M. Kraus reports 40 head of mixed butcher cattle at 5¾@6¾—expected to have some left over.

Jacob Needy sold 2 cars of Chicago stock to good at 6@6¼.

W. Moonshine sold 34 head at 5¾@6¾.

Peter Hartman reported 2 cars of common to medium butcher stock at 4.00@5.00.

M. Varner sold 2 cars of fair to prime butcher cattle at 5¾@7c.

Hildorf sold 2 cars good to prime butcher cattle at 6@7.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 2 cars, 1 from Ohio, and the other from Indiana at 5¾@6.

R. McCaslin sold 10 good 1,300 Lawrence Co. Pa steers at an average of 6.

Davis & Rush sold 28 head of fair cows and heifers at 3¾@4, and bulls at 2¼@3½.

John Beeler sold 2 fresh cows at $35 each, and 5 butcher cattle at 2¼@5.

Hazlewood & Blackstock report 2 cars of medium to good butcher cattle at 5¾@6.50.

Greenwald & Kahn whole-sled 1 car good 1350 still bulls for Guckenheimer Bro to W. Hoffman, at 4¾; 20 head of good to prime butcher cattle at 5¾@6.

Sol Trauman reports 40 head of mixed butcher stock at 4¾@6.

Theo Kestner sold 1 car fair to good butcher cattle from Chicago, 6.50@6.85.

Wm. Williams for Laughrea, 1 car of even steers, weighing 1175 when shipped from Chicago, at 6¼@6¾.

S. Marks Bro sold 4 cars of Chicago cattle, mostly good, at 5¾@7.

Lowenstine & Arnold sold 2 cars of Chicago stock at 6@6¾.

Jas Hunter sold one car of Chicago stock at 6@6¾.

SHEEP.

The supply was considerably larger than it has been for several weeks footing up about 60 head, but with a very light offering of good, the market was a little slow at the opening, they were all closed out before noon, and this, too, at full prices. Clipped sold, in a retail way, at 5@5½ for common to medium, and 6@6¾ for prime to extra, and wooled at from 6 to 8c, according to quality. There were a small lot of lambs, the first of the season, and they were sold at $4 per head. It is expected that the market will be well supplied with lambs during the next few weeks, and we look for a largely increased number of sheep, too, as a good many of the farmers will want to sell after having shorn their flocks.

Adam Eckert sold 95 clipped sheep for C. M. Heimes at 5¾@6¾.

Peter Shaffer sold 19 spring lambs at an average of $4 per head.

Peter Sheitmanrile retailed 70 head of clipped, Butler Co., sheep averaging 125 lbs at an average of 6½c.

M. Flinner sold 50 clipped Butler Co. sheep at 5¾@6c.

J. S. McMillan sold 81 wooled sheep from Washington Co. Penna. at from $5 per head to 7¼c per pound.

J. W. Unger sold 30 good to prime Ohio wooled sheep at 7@7½.

Emerick & Stewart report having sold 50 clipped sheep at 5@6c, and 150 wooled at 6@8c.

L. Reefer reports 175 wooled sheep from Chicago, at 5½@6c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 21, 1873.

The crude market was reported dull, although prices are still maintained, $2.50@2.60 per barrel in Parker—the outside price being paid on Saturday by tankers and New York buyers; these figures at Parker are equivalent to about 6¾ cts per gallon here. Refined, quiet, but unchanged, 18¾@19c for April, and 19¾ for May. Philadelphia delivery—there was a large sold to-day at 19¼, which is an eighth more than small lots will bring. Pittsburgh delivery, 19¼@19¾.

Oil quotations from uncharged countries $1.90; city make, 9 lb hoops, $2.10 9 hoops, $2.05@2.10.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Central Ref. Co. 1264 bbls to J. P. Logan, Philadelphia.

J. A. McKee and Sons 150 bris to J. P. Logan, Philadelphia.

Lesta O. W. 350 bris to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Irwin & Co. 416 bris to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Brann & Wagner 500 bris to Waring & King, Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberger 100 bris to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Ref. Co. 1,029 bris to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 4,370

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Vesta O W. acct. Grier	391
Cosmos O. W. acct. Grier	240
Fairview O W. acct. Grier	321
Anderson O W. acct. Stewart	206
Cosmos O W, acct. Stewart	258
Model O W, acct. Bushnell	186
Standard O W, acct. Bushnell	227
Brilliant O W, acct. Bushnell	450
Petrolite O W, acct. Stevenson	388
Peerless O W acct. Stevenson	1,415
Radiant O W, acct. Stevenson	74
Commercial O W, acct. Stevenson	451
American O. W. acct. Riddle	556
Total	5,441

The Wool Market.

BOSTON, April 19, 1873.—Saturday's *Shipping List* says the receipts of domestic wool for the week have been 1,924 bales against 1,739 bales for the corresponding week in 1872, and 2,652 bales in 1871. The receipts of foreign have been 1,714 bales against 3,843 bales last year.

The downward tendency of the wool market continues without check or interruption, and the decline has been as much if the gross as many previous weeks since the commencement of the year—about 2c per lb on fleeces and fr m ac le to ce pulled. Choice Ea tern fleeces that has been for some weeks at 64@65c can be got per lb, have declined to 59c, and this is now an outside price for choice X and unwashed delaine. Fine Delaine on this price is realized it is only for fancy lots of very light wool.

There has been considerable doing in good and very choice Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces from 51@56c per lb, but in almost every instance the sales have been at a reduction of 2c per lb on last week's prices. Even the average sales of fine X and XX Ohio at 49@50c per lb, included a line of wool that last week sold at 56c per lb. Average sales of medium fleeces cannot be quoted over 50@52½c; good fines of Michigan and Wisconsin have been sold to some extent at 48@50c; and Western fleeces cannot be quoted over 45@46c per lb. There is, in fact, on reliable market price of wool, and sales for to-day at a less figure than can be figured by a shade to a shade lower price to-morrow. How long this state of things is to continue no one pretends to know, but the rapid decline has been a surprise both to manufacturers and dealers.

The depressing influences that bear the market down still remain in full force. Money is very tight—goods are depressed and buyers are not disposed to purchase even at low figures—and advices from abroad give no encouragement for a favorable change. The London sale is fortnight off on the 24th inst., private advices indicate, are likely to open at 10 per cent. reduction; but when the sale really does open there is no reason for alarm to this side, some parties fear that the market may settle down to the low figures that ruled in 1868, when domestic fleeces sold largely from 30@35c per lb. Throughout Europe the trade appears to be very much depressed, particularly in Germany and Belgium, and numerous failures have taken place in the River Plate country. The average price for either Port or West is now only 62½ per lb, while the average price for improved merinos at any time during the year has held above the lowest point for 15 years. From 1858 to 1867 the average was 64½; from 1868 to 1867 the average was 51; from 1858 to 1862 the average was 49½. We have already discounted the expected decline at the London sales, but with so many depressing influences to bring on the market, the result of the November sales can scarcely be anticipated.

Unwashed wools are quite neglected, and buyers hesitate to make an offer for this description, while holders are willing to make concessions to close up stocks. In other markets the pressure to sell continues unrelieved, and it is useless to predict how the market is likely to rule a week or two hence, while all are anxious to close up stocks, it is always more agreeable to us to report a firmer state of things, but it is our duty to state facts, and the busine s of the week is such as to show that any favorable change is near at hand.

The auction sale at New York, five all recent sellings sales all that have taken place, rather disappointed parties who were induced to attend, by the fact that 500,000 lbs were announced without reserve. Instead of 500,000 lbs, but about 200,000 lbs were offered, at the first wool sale having been advertised for a month previous to the auction, leaving without doubt an ample stock for any regular sale, and the condition of the wool may be judged of by the prices realized. X, XX and XX Michigan, Ohio and West Virginia fleeces 60@62c; fine and fine medium, 58@60c; medium and coarse, 55@57c; unwashed delaine and braid 56@58c; combing 60@62c; unwashed combing and delaine 50@52c; fine and medium clothing 48@50c; coarse clothing 45@47c; black and fine 46@48c; coarse 44@46c; fine unwashed merino 46@48c; coarse 44@46c; fine black 44@46c; coarse 42@44c; extra pulled 60@62c; No. 1 do 55@57c; No. 2 do 45@47c; California fine 48@50c; California medium 45@47c; California coarse 42@44c; fine black 42@44c; coarse 40@42c; Texas, scoured, 60@62c; Texas, unwashed, fine 48@50c; Texas, unwashed, medium 45@47c; Texas, unwashed, coarse 42@44c; Canada pulled extra 60@62c; Canada pulled No. 1 55@57c; Canada pulled No. 2 45@47c; Canada combing 60@62c; Canada unwashed combing 50@52c; Canada unwashed clothing 48@50c; Canada unwashed black 46@48c; Canada unwashed coarse 44@46c; Smyrna unwashed 38@40c; Smyrna washed 48@50c; Cape unwashed 38@40c; Cape washed 48@50c; Buenos Ayres unwashed 38@40c; Buenos Ayres washed 48@50c; Montevideo unwashed 38@40c; Montevideo washed 48@50c; Valparaiso unwashed 38@40c; Valparaiso washed 48@50c; Mexican unwashed 38@40c; Mexican washed 48@50c; Australian unwashed 38@40c; Australian washed 48@50c; Canada super 55@57c; Canada extra 60@62c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R.—102 bulls hides, J Callery; 1 car plaster, Mills & Co; 240 pigs, C G McMillan; 1 do sundries, Reese, G & Co; 1 do oats, J Graham; 100 bris flour, A Kirkpatrick; 400 do, P W Jenkins; 100 do, Watt Land & Co; 500 do sundries, Littel & Co; 50 do sundries, Best & Schmertz & S; 20 do, Getty & Co; 10 do apples, A Sarricks; 12 do, J J Pettit; 18 do, Law & McD; 36 do, Voigt M & Co; 6 do, Head C & Co; 10 do do, Nicholls & Co; 10 do, H Gerwig; 18 do, Atwell & L; 104 o bris, W Holmes; 20 cases tobacco, T J Wallace; 58 sks potatoes, A Sarricks; 5 do peanuts, C G Hussey; 100 do rye, 200 do barley, W J Meeks; 193 do oats, J McKelvy; 1 car hay, J C Porter; 25 do potatoes, J J Pettit; 52 do2 brooms, A Kirkpatrick; 50 do potatoes, H Rea; 120 do flour, 70 bris do, Stewart Sa Co; 4 do meat, J S McFerron; 8 sks potatoes, H J McCracken; 1 car potatoes, Mills & Co; 1 do, Bricker & Co; 4 bxs butter, 72 do cheese, Brandeis & C.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car o bris, Lockhart & F; 100 bris lime, J D Canfield; 1 bxs machinery, D W Hunt; 1 do do, Hunt & Co; Birmingham W and Co, 25 do do, E Hyde; 4 pkgs tobacco, R and J H Elton; 2 cars lumber, J H Murphy; 1 do do, J Kay; 1 do do, Gilmore and Co; 5 rolls leather J W Eisenbeis; 50 bris apples, F Owens; 2 cars o corn, J Rose; 2 do lumber, Mellon S and Co; 2 do do, Reed Bros; 75 bris apples, C Carson; 1 car hay, Holmes and H; 2 do oats, R Knox & Son; 2 do lead, Armstrong F & Co; 90 bdls handles, D W Hunt; 1 car bris, Mc Craig; 2 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 1 do hay, I Hipsley; 35 sks potatoes, A Martin.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—8 bris whisky, Kiser and C; 3½ do pickles, H A Diamond; 45 bdls agricultes, J Knox; 7 pkgs feed, Loesier; 2 bxs axles H A Kelly; lot leather, order; 1 car hay, Connelly Express; 14 cars coal, Sable Co; 105 do do, N Y and O Co; 1 do carbon, J Irwin; 1 do do, Sable Co; 1 do do posts, Beggs and L; 1 do marble, W W Walace; 12 do stone, C Howard; 1 do junk, J W Haymond; 1 do flour, Bell and Co; 1 do do, Starr D Co; 1 do do, Carnegie K and Co; 1 piano, Miss E B Calot; 8 sks rags, Godfrey and C.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.—200 brls flour, F W Jenkins; 5 do molasses, W M Gormley; 17 bales hay, 30 bgs oats, T Bellwald; 2 cars do, John Kelly; 1 do do, J Hitchcock & Co; 3 do staves, J H Lutz; 1 do, J P Wood; 1 do wheat, Voigt O & S; 5 bxs trees, S G Clark; 40 s machines, W Sumner.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

EVANSVILLE PER CARRIE BROOKS—165 brls eggs, 6 cases do, 31 brls lard, 5 pkgs tobacco, 5 cks bacon, 2 brls do, Clarke & Co; 3 brls eggs, 3 coops chickens, 40 sks feed, M F Cassaty; 7 brls eggs, 30 do apples, Hunt and Co; 2 brls eggs, 15 bdls corn, E Moye; 2 do, J J Pettit; 10 coops chickens, 4 bx do, 5 brls eggs, Voigt M & Co; 3 bdls do, 100 packages, Carrie Brooks; 2 rolls leather, R H Hartley; 2 coops chickens, J Lawrence; 1 bdl do, Gilmore and Co; 2 brls lard, A C; 2 boxes pelts, R E Sellers; 211 packing brls, Lewis O & P; 245 pkgs furniture, H Berger; 235 do do, P Berger; 1 piano

Very Latest News.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the New Captain General of Cuba at Havana—Proclamation to the Soldiers, People and Volunteers of Cuba—Operations Against the Cheecease Suspended by the Dutch—Don Carlos Interviewed on the Situation in Spain—Riot in Frankfort—Meeting of the British Parliament.

WEST INDIES.

Arrival of the New Captain General of Cuba.

HAVANA, April 21.—The new Captain General, Pieltain, arrived yesterday, and was received with the usual formal ceremonies. Upon landing an immense concourse of citizens was present to witness his disembarkation. Not a cheer was given, not even for Spain, when the new Captain General passed by the crowd, owing to rumors widely circulated that the republicans intended to make a demonstration. The republicans, however, firmly denied doing anything of the kind. General Pieltain's first measure will probably be the ordering of elections for deputies to the Cortes. At a reception given the new Captain General, he said he hoped he would soon be able to finish the rebellion with the aid of the loyalists.

Proclamation by the Captain General.

Captain General Pieltain has issued a proclamation addressed to the soldiers, people and volunteers. To the soldiers he says they will be called on to operate in the field all the time that it is possible. He wants them to make another energetic and decisive effort to crush the insurrection. To the people he says this mission is a difficult one, viz.: to restore peace so that you can fully enjoy the liberty which is a part of a great nation, now also free, because it has become a Republic—you have the right to enjoy. He will require the co-operation of everybody that justice may be realized everywhere. To the volunteers he says: "I appreciate your patriotism, loyalty and sacrifices, and count on your active co-operation. I will always act as a loyal Spaniard and give you my confidence, consequently you must trust me. United, our difficulties will decrease, and we will soon restore peace. If the insurgents repent, we will receive them with open arms as friends. If they prefer to be enemies, we will combat them unceasingly."

Captain General of Porto Rico.

General Primeo Rivera has resumed the Captain Generalship of Porto Rico.

SPAIN.

Arrest of Ex-Carlists.

BARCELONA, April 21.—Several persons known to have served recently in the Carlist ranks have been arrested in this city.

Don Carlos Interviewed.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A New York correspondent has had an interview with Don Carlos, who justifies his present course by saying the act by which the throne of Spain was given to Isabella was a violation of the organic law of the Kingdom, and therefore illegal, and he proposed to continue the fight for the rights of his house begun by his grandfather. His programme of government is that everything shall be done through a free Cortes, and that there shall be complete decentralization in everything but general politics. Castelar and Figuera, Don Carlos holds, are men of great ability, but the Republic is never possible in Spain without it assuming the wildest socialistic character. Don Thiers, Carlos says he thinks, has no reason to fear his intrigues or hostility. As to Cuba, he holds the abolition of slavery to be indispensible, but gradually and not at the expense of the property holders. He says the Queen is unpopular in Spain, to the alienation of Cuba.

GERMANY.

Funeral of Baron Liebig.

MUNICH, April 21.—The funeral of Baron Liebig took place here yesterday, and was attended by large numbers of distinguished persons, including Dr. Dollinger.

Riot in Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, April 21.—A riot occurred here to-day, which lasted the whole afternoon, and is now only kept from breaking out by the military. The wrath of the mob was directed against the beer sellers and makers. Several beer houses and breweries were gutted. The shops were called out and dispersed the rioters, but a renewal of the disturbance is feared. To-night the shops are closed and soldiers occupy the squares and guard the breweries. Several persons were injured, but none killed, as reported. The military did not fire on the crowd.

SUMATRA.

Operations Against the Acheenese Suspended by the Dutch.

THE HAGUE, April 21.—The Government has received dispatches from Sumatra announcing that at a council of war before Acheen it was resolved to suspend operations by land until autumn, as the Monsoon rendered the receipt of supplies from seaward precarious. The blockade of the city, however, will be maintained until the resumption of actual hostilities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Meeting of Parliament.

LNDON, April 21.—Parliament reassembled to-day. In the Commons, Fawcett's bill abolishing religious tests in the University of Dublin passed its second reading.

FRANCE.

A Candidate for the Assembly.

PARIS, April 21.—Colonel Stoffel has announced himself as a candidate for the vacancy in the National Assembly from this city.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The French Atlantic cable is broken two hundred and thirty miles from Brest.

—Wm. M. Filess, of New York city, has been chosen President of the Kansas & Nebraska Railroad Company.

—A terrible prairie fire occurred recently in Republican County, Kansas, destroying many houses, stables, cattle, grain, &c.

—A vessel has cleared from Philadelphia which it is believed will be turned into a gunboat to aid in freeing Cuba from Spanish dominion.

—The first general rehearsal of four hundred and six members of the Cincinnati Chorus, under Otto Linger, took place on Monday night, preparing for the May festival.

—The flouring mills of John Barr, at Morris, Illinois, caught fire on Saturday night and were entirely destroyed, together with the distillery adjoining, owned by the same party. The entire loss is about thirty thousand dollars.

—Henry Ward Beecher, in his sermon last Sunday night, invoked the Father of all mankind to protect the mother, the wife, the children of the forest, whose pent-up wrongs had driven them to bloodshed and diabolical murder."

—Near the place where General Canby was killed occurred the massacre of eighteen Modocs in 1853, during a peace conference invited by Captain Benjamin Wright, who was subsequently killed by a Modoc chief in revenge.

—During a fight in Brooklyn last Sunday evening between a squad of policemen and rowdies, officer Spleeman was knocked insensible by a blow from a cart rung in the hands of one of the rowdies. Three of the rioters were arrested.

—Mary Gaffney, while returning home, on Sunday night, in Cohoes, N. Y., from a funeral, fell down an embankment, and becoming so mired in the mud that she could not extricate herself, was found in this condition next day.

—The anniversary of the proclamation of the Fifteenth amendment was celebrated in Richmond, Va., on Monday, with more than usual pomp by the colored people. The procession was the largest ever witnessed in Richmond, on any occasion, the line extending about one mile and a half.

—George Brown, having received no answer to his sculling challenge to Sadcler, the English champion, will issue a challenge to Ellis Ward, John Biglin, Henry Coulter, or any other American oarsman, for a race for $2,000, to take place at Halifax in July, Brown to allow his opponent expenses.

—Eight freight cars, laden with flour, tobacco and miscellaneous goods, on their way to New York from the West, were broken open in Philadelphia on Sunday night and robbed. Several rolls of oil cloth were dropped on the track. In the absence of the manifest, the amount of property taken is not known.

—A curb-tone broker named Chas. G. Hampton was arrested in New York on Monday for having in his possession $50,000 in Pennsylvania & Western Railroad securities, said to have been stolen. Hampton was arrested while offering a portion of the bonds to Fiels, Otis & Co., which were stolen from a Pittsburgh merchant.

—The public school war in Jersey City is becoming bitter, and the indifference of the School Board has been invoked. The latest discovery is that a Catholic pupil was sent home because he would not bow his head at the recital of the Protestant version of the Lord's Prayer, or join in singing "'Tis the heart that makes the home," written for and used only in the schools, according to the teacher.

—The house of Mr. Crane, near Belleville, Kansas, was burned on Saturday, and his family, a wife and four children, took shelter at the residence of a Mr. Bennett. On Monday night the storm took the roof off Mr. Bennett's house, a stone building, and blew in the gable end, causing it to fall into the cellar, where the inmates had taken refuge, and Mrs. Bennett was severely injured. In the morning Mr. Bennett went to procure assistance. When he returned he found that the floor had fallen in and his wife and three children, together with Mrs. Crane and two of her children, were crushed to death. A boy and a girl of Mrs. Crane were alive, and were carried to a neighbor's, but the boy died shortly after reaching there.

LOUISIANA.

Officials of the Kellogg Government Installed.

AMITE, LA., April 21.—About one hundred metropolitan police from New Orleans, armed with Winchester rifles, arrived here last night, and installed Kellogg's Recorder and the Parish Judge of this parish to-day. Forty metropolitans went to Greensburg this morning.

Letters Held for Postage April 22, 1873.

Miss J. D. Barber, Meadville, Pa., 3 c; Mrs. J. W. Byers, Mechanicsburg, Pa., 3 c; Alex. C. Butler, Braddock field, Pa., 3 c; Wm. Caldwell, Elizabeth, Pa., 3 c; J. C. M. D. Guernsey, Philadelphia, Pa., 3; Zera Hayden, Elizabeth, Pa., 3 c; Mr. Kiernan, New York, N. Y., 3 c; Perry A. Lytle, Monongahela, City, Pa., 3 c; Patrick McGiern, Armstrong Coal Works, Pa., 3 c; William Mallasse, New Texas, Pa., 3 c; Mrs. Ott, Buchanan, Pa., 3 c; Mrs. Emily H. Scott, McKeesport, Pa., 3 c; James Wall, 5th Ward, Pa., 3;

HOME NEWS.

The Allegheny Cutting Affray.

"Jim" Brown, one of the parties engaged in the Saturday night cutting affair, was arrested yesterday by Chief of Police Clark, of Allegheny, and an information of felonious assault made against him. Another similar information was made against Matthew Marshall, who is also charged with being concerned in the cutting. Patterson, the principal in the affair, has, so far, eluded the vigilance of the police. Charles Bach, the victim, seems to be in no immediate danger, unless inflammation should set in. Dr. Cole is attending him, and he has strong hopes of his recovery.

A Fall of Twenty Feet.

About ten o'clock on Sunday evening, as Reinhardt Muller was walking along Spring Garden avenue, near the Allegheny City line with some friends, he tripped and fell off the sidewalk some twenty feet, down into a stone quarry. His friends immediately ran down and found him in an insensible condition. They picked him up and carried him to his home at City View, where Dr. Hardtmeyer was summoned. He found upon examination that the man had been badly bruised, and received some internal injury, but was in no way dangerously hurt.

A Little Blaze.

The alarm of fire from box 45, in Allegheny City, about a quarter to eight last evening, was occasioned by a fire being discovered in the attic of the residence of Mr. Peter Puhl, corner of Third alley and James street. The firemen promptly responded, and in a short time extinguished the flames. The upper portion of the house was occupied by Mr. Puhl as a dwelling, and the lower portion as a grocery store. His furniture and stock was considerably damaged by water, and will probably entail a loss of five hundred dollars, which is fully covered by insurance in the Pennsylvania Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Coroners Inquest.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of a lad named Jeremiah Sheehan, who was drowned on Sunday evening near Temperanceville. It appears from the testimony produced that the deceased ran down to the river on hearing of the drowning of the boy William Cauley, and in going upon an old flat boat moored in the river near Singer & Nimick's mill, stumbled and fell, rolling into the water and drowning. The body of young Sheehan was recovered in about twenty minutes after the occurrence, but that of young Cauley has not yet been found. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

Baltic Lloyd Line, steamer Franklin at New York.

White Star Line, steamer Baltic at New York.

Inman Line, Steamer City of Limerick at New York.

Anchor Line, steamers India and Olympia at New York.

Anchor Line, steamer Anglia at Glasgow.

Cunard Line, steamer Algeria at Queenstown.

Guion Line, steamer Wyoming at Queenstown.

Guion Line, steamer North America at Liverpool.

Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad.

By reference to an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad has been opened up as far as Dravosburg, and that hereafter trains will be run regularly. The new time table, which is given, indicates that every accommodation will be afforded to travelers, and that the road is to be managed really as a public convenience. Parties interested should consult the table. It affords us pleasure to note the advancement made by the Company, and we hope they may achieve the full success desired—the speedy completion of the line throughout the entire proposed length.

The Washington Prisoners.

It is evident from the latest facts developed in reference to the escape of prisoners from the Washington, Pa., jail, including Henry Briceland, under sentence of death for the murder of John Allingham, that the plan for escape had been arranging for some time, and the completed escape of the prisoners from the town is believed to be due to the aid of friends. Sheriff Ramsey offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the capture of Briceland and fifty dollars for each of the others. A vigorous search was immediately instituted, but up to the time of our latest news last evening none of the prisoners had been arrested, though one had been heard of at Steubenville Working place. A mould and one of the leaden keys with which the cells were unlocked, have been found.

Purchase of Time.

Among those who come up to the proper standard of reliability among watchmakers and jewellers, is Mr. John Mitsch, No. 92 Ohio street, Allegheny. Mr. Mitsch, is a practical workman, and has had years of acquaintance with the demands of the trade. He has now on hand a choice collection of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will warrant to be as represented, and which he is prepared to dispose of on reasonable terms. Mr. Mitsch has adopted the plan of partial payments, by which means any purchaser can secure the benefit of the article, and by making weekly or monthly payments, not feel the expense. His stock comprises all the varieties of Clocks and Watches, and his terms will be found so especially reasonable, that we can commend him to our readers.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths, as reported by Dr. W. Sulvely, M. D., health physician, for the week ending April 20, 1872:*

Alcoholism, 3; asphyxia, 1; atelectasis, 1; apoplexy, 2; bronchitis capillary, 2; cerebro spinal meningitis, 7; consumption, 10; debility, 2; diarrhœa, 2; enteritis, acute, 2; erysipelas, 3; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; gastro enteritis, 1; heart disease, 1; hemorrhoids, internal, 1; congestion of the lungs, 3; acute laryngitis, 3; marasmus, 2; chronic meningitis, 2; metritis, 1; metro peritonitis, 3; old age, 3; premature birth, 1; pneumonia, 6; pleurisy, 1; puerperal pneumonia, 1; pericarditis, 1; tabis mesenterica, 1; unknown, 1; uremia, 1. Total, 70.

Under 1 year, 17; from 1 to 2, 7; 2 to 5, 3; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 10; 30 to 40, 8; 40 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 6; 60 to 70, 5; 70 to 80, 3; 80 to 90, 3.

Males, 35; females, 35; white, 65; colored, 5. Total, 70.

The Mowry Homestead Lots.

Under this head will be found on our first page the advertisement of the agents Sill & Son, and Herron & Bates, offering for sale with special inducements to purchasers, what remains of the Mowry lots at Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. The plan of these comprises no narrow streets. Their location, for proximity to and access from the lower parts of the city by cars running at intervals of five minutes makes them more eligible than any now in the market. They are in the immediate neighborhood of several large manufactories and are destined to be in the very midst of a dense population. Parties desiring to own their own hearth and roof will find the prices low and the terms easy. There is, moreover, a certain prospect that within a year or two these lots will command double the present prices. We advise parties to visit these lots. They will find all the circumstances and surroundings so favorable that they will desire to purchase at once. Messrs. Sill & Son, 41 Fifth avenue, Butler street, or Herron & Bates, under the St. Charles hotel, are among our most extensive and reliable Real Estate Brokers, with whom it is always safe to deal.

Bargains in Dry Goods.

"Fitting out for spring" is just new the chief business with the ladies who are therefore interested in learning where the best goods may be obtained and at the most reasonable prices. Such an establishment is the new dry goods have that has been opened at No. 26 Fifth avenue. This store has been opened up with an exceedingly attractive array, comprising all the freshest styles in suitings, dress goods, popli, Japanese poplins, black silks, shawls, hosiery, muslins, bleached muslins, unbleached muslins, prints, ginghams, and a host of goods to be found only in a first class dry goods house. All the goods are fresh and have just been laid in for the spring trade. The quantity is so large and the variety so extensive that there is no line of goods in which the most fastidious purchaser cannot find something that will please. Then, the prices are an additional attraction. It is claimed that nowhere else in the city can the same quality of goods be had for the same money, and in the confident belief that this will be attested by a thorough inspection, the proprietors invite all ladies before purchasing elsewhere to call at 26 Fifth avenue, take a look at the goods, learn the prices, and then be convinced that such rare bargains cannot elsewhere be obtained.

PRANKS OF A RUNAWAY TEAM.

Three Little Girls Knocked Down and Seriously Injured.

A team of horses attached to a heavy wagon which was left standing on Ohio near Middle street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, took fright at some object and ran away. When they started the proprietor of the team, a countryman, standing near, jumped into the middle of the street in front of them and caught the pole to stop them, but he was knocked down and received considerable injury. The team continued on their mad course down Ohio street. A short distance from where they started they ran into a buggy, knocking off one of its wheels but doing no further injury to it. A little way further down the street, the team ran on to the sidewalk, and in front of Mr. Comley's grocery store, knocked down three little girls aged about eight years each, who were at play in the immediate vicinity. The horses were here brought to a stop. The children are daughters respectively of Messrs. Gerst, Pfaff and Moon. Mr. Christian Gerst's child was badly hurt, one of the horses trampling on her thighs inflicting very painful injuries. Mr. Adam Pfaff's little girl had her foot crushed, while the daughter of Mr. Solomon Moon received a broken arm. After the children were hurt, they were picked up and carried into their respective homes near by, when medical aid was summoned, and everything that was possible done for them. Besides receiving the injuries above stated the children were much bruised, but none of them were hurt so seriously that dangerous results are apprehended. The runaway occasioned much excitement in the neighborhood and was the main topic of conversation for a time. The owner of the team was pretty well used up in trying to stop them, his bruises being sufficient to lay him up for some time.

Childrens' Suits,

Boys' suits, youths' suits, men's suits.

Call at No. 13 Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair).

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Interesting Church Meetings Yesterday—The Temperanceville Case Before Presbytery—The Prestley Case Again Under Discussion—Installation of a Pastor—Moderating a Call.

MONONGAHELA PRESBYTERY.

The Monongahela Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church met pursuant to adjournment in the First U. P. church (Rev. W. J. Reid, pastor), at ten o'clock yesterday. Rev. S. R. Frazier, the Moderator, occupied the chair, with Rev. W. H. Andrews as clerk. The constituting prayer was made by the Moderator. After the calling of the roll and some other preliminary matters, the first item of business taken up was the consideration of the somewhat well known Temperanceville case. The commission appointed at the previous meeting of the Presbytery to investigate, made their report, which was sustained, except the clause respecting Elder Brown, which was stricken out. It will be remembered that some difficulty in the church caused all the Elders to resign. They were all re-elected except Mr. Ballantine, who has entered suit in court against the other members for libel.

The second item of business was with reference to Dr. Prestley and the Mansfield Presbyterian church.

Brown moved that a commission be appointed to inquire into the case, and ascertain whether or not the session of Mansfield had acted in accordance with the rules of the church. After considerable discussion as to whether or not this was the proper way to get at the matter, the motion was carried, and the pastor of the Mansfield church took an appeal to stay proceedings on the subject, but the appeal was not sustained, and the pastor then entered his complaint. Rev's. R. B. Ewing and D. Barkley were appointed a committee to answer the complaint. Dr. Greer, Rev. R B Ewing, and Elder Campbell were then appointed a commission to investigate the action of the Mansfield session.

J. D. Irons, pastor elect of Verona church, then delivered his trial discourse from Titus ii: 11—14, and the Presbytery took a recess of an hour, to have dinner at the Young Mens' Home.

The Presbytery continued in session during the afternoon, but transacted nothing but routine business of no general interest.

INSTALLATION OF THE REV. W. H. KNOX.

Last evening, the Hall of the Eleventh ward public school house was filled with a gathering of ladies and gentlemen, members and friends of the United Presbyterian Church, assembled for the purpose of participating in the exercises incident to the formal installation of Rev. W. H. Knox as pastor of the Wylie avenue Church. The occasion seemed to be regarded as one of great interest among the adherents of the denomination, and the attendance very encouragingly manifested the interest taken in the matter. There was a large representation of ministers from the Presbytery, some of whom assisted in the services.

The meeting was called to order at half past seven o'clock, by the Rev. S. R. Frazier, Moderator of the Presbytery when the Rev. Mr. Barkley made the opening prayer.

Rev. W. J. Reid was then chosen, by appointment of Presbytery, to preside, and assumed immediate supervision of the ceremonies.

Rev. Jno. Ogilsby Talking for the text the words "I am not ashamed of the Gospel," followed the opening religious services with a very earnest and discriminating analysis of the character of St. Paul, showing the apostle to have been a pattern for the Christian minister, and eulogizing his devotion and singleness of purpose united to burning zeal in his chosen life work.

At the conclusion of the sermon Rev. Mr. Knox was called forward, and the usual disciplinary questions were put to him and to the people, which were answered in form; the young pastor then knelt at the altar, surrounded by the other ministers present, when the Rev. Mr. Reid offered up the invocation for the Supreme blessing upon both pastor and people, who were thus entering upon a binding covenant.

The Rev. John S. Sands then delivered the address to the people, and the Rev. Mr. Coleman that to the people. Rev. W. H. Andrews closed with prayer, and Rev. Mr. Knox dismissed the audience with the Benediction.

The services throughout were of a most interesting and impressive character, and attested the earnestness with which they were entered into. The young minister thus installed, enters formally upon his ministerial work, followed by most hearty and sincere good wishes of all who have enjoyed his acquaintance or have had the opportunity to follow him thus far in his career. His past efforts have proven him to be well qualified for the work, and if talent, energy and devotion be of avail, his future success is assured. The congregation over which he has been installed, is yet young, having been gathered as the result of a missionary effort, but there is every earnestness among them and they are worthy of the fullest measure of encouragement. They have commenced the erection of a church edifice and it is to be hoped their own efforts will be seconded by "liberal things" on the part of all who desire to see the success of a very worthy enterprise.

A "CALL" MODERATED.

A meeting of an interesting character was held in the Third U. P. Church, Allegheny, last evening, the object of which was the moderation of a call to a pastor to fill a vacancy that has existed for a year past. There was a large representation of the membership, and the proceedings notwithstanding the friction always incident to such occasions, passed off in a generally harmonious manner.

The Rev. J. W. Witherspoon had been appointed to moderate the call, and in assuming his duties called the meeting to order at half past seven o'clock and conducted the opening devotional exercises. He then explained the purpose of the gathering, and announced the officers necessary. Gentlemen were elected to fill these positions as follows: Secretaries—Messrs. J. D. Dewing, Jas. Carothers; Judges of Election—Messrs. W. G. Welch, Samuel Dyer, J. W. Arrott. Tellers—Messrs. W. W. Ackley, Brice Bay, J. W. Fairley, Mr. Connor.

Nominations for pastor were next declared in order, when

Mr. Welch nominated Rev. J. W. Bain, of New Castle.

Mr. Connor nominated Rev. R. B. Ewing, of East Liberty.

The nominations having been closed with these two, the voting commenced—a process which occupied about half an hour.

There was some little discussion before the result was announced as to the reception of proxies, but about half a dozen of these were duly received without opposition. The ballots being counted, showed that Mr. Bain had received eighty-five votes and Mr. Ewing twenty-five votes.

According to the rules of the church a majority of all the votes cast was necessary to an election, but as Mr. Bain had received over two-thirds of all the votes cast, it was suggested by the Moderator that it would be Presbyterial, Republican, Democratic, fraternal, and Christian, to make the call unanimous.

Mr. Dyer, who had voted with the opposition made a motion to that effect, which was followed with a most oppressive silence, continuing for about three minutes, when,

Mr. M'Cance from the same side, remarked that he had not voted with the majority, but did not feel like standing in the way of what the majority felt would be for the best interests of the church. He therefore would join in signing the call, but felt regretful that his heart could not fully go with what his hand would do.

Mr. J. W. Arrott was sorry he could not coincide with the majority, he had voted against the successful candidate and could not conscientiously change that vote.

Matters were beginning to assume a crispy phase, and there was a year of sore feeling manifested as to what was to be the end of it all. Happily, however, a peaceful feeling prevailed and the Moderator after expressing regret that the call could not be made unanimous, and delivering another brief exhortation on the benefits and blessings of unity, took the vote on the motion to make the action unanimous, the voters rising and the Secretaries wishing along the aisles to make the count, which showed eighty-three in favor and nineteen against.

The Moderator announced the result and then declared, Mr. Bain elected by more than the legal majority, which ended the suspense. The remainder of the evening was spent in formally preparing and signing the call, and shortly before ten o'clock the meeting adjourned.

GRAND OPENING OF THE SEASON.

The Rise of Gold has no Effect.

Mr. T. T. has just arrived from the East, and having made large purchases for cash he is now enabled to offer such inducements to the public generally, that will astonish any other houses in the city. This season will open with the lowest prices ever offered, and twenty per cent. lower than any other establishment.

The following will plainly prove the fact:

LIST OF PRICES.

Washington mill blue diagonals coat and vests, at $12,00, worth $20,00.

Scotch business suits, at 15,00, worth $20,00.

German Tweed suits, just out, at $10,00, worth $12,00

English Cheviot suits, at $12,00, worth $20,00.

Domestic Cheviot suits, at $10,00, worth $18,00.

Business suits, at $8,00, worth $15,00.

Working suits, at $5,00, worth $10,00.

Boys suits, at $3,00 and upwards.

Boys suits, at $5,00 and upwards.

Boys suits, at $8,00 and upwards.

Royal check pants just out. T. Tobias sole agent.

Opera stripes, Tobias sole agent.

Business suits made to order for $20,00.

Best suits made to order for $25,00.

Best suits made to order for $30,00.

Dress suits made to order for $25,00.

Dress suits made to order for $30,00.

Best suits made to order for $40,00.

Broadcloth suits made to order for $40,00.

Cashmere pants made to order for $8,00.

Cashmere pants made to order for $10,00.

Best pants made to order for $12,00.

Fine stock of white vests for $2,00 and upwards.

The public are invited to attend the grand opening of the Big No. 13 Sixth street (formerly S. Clair.) No trouble to show goods. Polite salesmen in attendance. Goods sent home free of charge.

Successful Management.

To gain the public confidence for an institution, its affairs must be ably and successfully managed. Now it is generally conceded and can be fully substantiated, that the affairs of the Teutonia Insurance Company since its organization have been conducted with prudence, sagacity, and foresight, and that, as a natural consequence, the institution is one of the most reliable and flourishing of any of our local insurance companies. This being the fact, we have no hesitancy in recommending any of our readers having property to insure to place their risks in this company. Office No. 206 Ohio street, Allegheny. Henry F. Eggers, Secretary.

Furniture and Where to Get It.

Persons in search of elegant and durable furniture should not fail to visit the establishment of Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, Nos. 412 and 114 Penn street, above Eleventh, and east of Railroad crossing, where they will find a style and quality of furniture unsurpassed by any establishment of the kind east or west. They also manufacture a very neat article of Patent Bed Sofa, which is strong, easily adjusted, and not liable to get out of order, and which, when closed, is a most beautiful sofa.

Go to Tobias

Grand opening. Big 13 Sixth street.

BREVITIES.

....The brick sewer on Fourth street is being rapidly pushed forward.

....Gas was unknown on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny last evening, and the street lamps consequently remained unlighted.

....Mayor Blackmore yesterday afternoon imposed a fine of fifty dollars on James Dougherty for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

....Alderman Hutchinson, whose injuries we noticed a few days ago has greatly improved, but will not be able to go about much for some time yet.

....The breaking of cart wheels and reloading of coal seems to be a favorite pastime with drivers. It is so nice to block up a street or an alley for an hour.

....Health Officer Hoeh, of Allegheny, yesterday procured a new dump boat for the use of night-soilers, and had it moored below the Suspension bridge.

....The old Allegheny Poor House and what is left of the farm will be sold at auction on the 19th of May. The new home will be ready about the latter part of June.

....On Fifth avenue, yesterday morning, an old man in an intoxicated condition fell on the pavement, near the Exchange National Bank, and was considerably injured.

....Four new pocket-books were found in a hall-way on East Diamond street, Allegheny yesterday afternoon. They were left in charge of Chief of Police Clark at City Hall.

....All the Pan Handle obstructions have been cleared away. How long the road will remain clear it is pretty hard to tell, as the Company is annoyed just now by land slides.

....The Arc," which is being built at the Monongahela wharf by Messrs Watson Bros. for the Louisville packet line, will be ready for her first trip in the course of a few weeks.

....Yesterday morning James Nicholson, senteuced for three years, and Walter M. Boyd for one year to the Penitentiary, were taken over to that institution by Deputy Sheriff Diehl.

....The Fair for the benefit of the Working Woman's Home opens this evening at City Hall. Dinner will be served every day during the continuance of the fair, for the convenience of business men.

....The police authorities should take steps to prevent insults being daily exchanged by parties made upon persons returning from church, by loafers on Fifth avenue, between Chatham and Federal streets.

....Allegheny Councils will hold a special meeting on Thursday evening, to take further action in regard to the Federal street extension, the business not having reached the common branch at the last meeting.

....The lecture announced for this (Tuesday) evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, by Wm. Bakewell, Esq., has been indefinitely postponed by reason of the unavoidable absence of the lecturer from the city.

....Yesterday Ellen Littleton, of the Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, presented a petition in the Court of Common Pleas requesting the privileges of the act securing to married women their property be extended to her. The prayer was granted.

....The following is the mortuary report of Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, for the week ending Monday: During the past week 34 deaths have occurred, all white, 14 males and 20 females; consumption, 4; old age, 3; croup, 1; congestion, 4; still born, 4; unknown, 2; diptheria, 2 accident, marasmus, scarlitina, dropsy, deitrium tremens, apoplexy, typhus, spasms, paralysis, hydrocephalus, heart disease, peretonitis, convulsions and inflammation of the lungs.

....The Arsenal Bank held its annual election for a Board of Directors, which resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen: John W. Riddell, C. F. Kuopfer, S. J. Wainwright, John B. Schmertz, Clement Magee, Wilhelm Bauersmith, Joseph G. Wainwright, George H. Schmidt, James W. Campbell, Henry Phipps, Jr., C. C. Areusberg, William Woolslayer. The Board has been increased by three members, and the capital stock by one hundred shares.

....The officers of the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad Company and the Liberty & Vienna Railroad Company had a meeting at Youngstown on Saturday, and mutually agreed that the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad should be completed by the first of October, and that they would then have the required security, which they did, and took charge of the road. Regular trains will now run through to Ashtabula in a few days. The connections between the two roads, the property of the Mahoning Coal Company, at Coalsburg, last night.

....A reminiscence of sanguinary days was brought to light among some old papers in the U. S. District Attorney's office yesterday, being an indictment for treason against a resident of Allegheny who had been loud in wishing that Jeff Davis might succeed, the union troops be vanquished, and President Lincoln assassinated. This gushing gentleman, however, seems never to have subjected the man to serious inconvenience further than the indictment, as there is no record of the trial—the authorities apparently having arrived at the conclusion that any expenditure of ammunition on such a case would be nothing but needless waste.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

JAMES MCGRAW, charged with stealing a twenty dollar bill from Jeremiah O'Connell, was sent to jail yesterday in default of $100 bail.

THE Mayor disposed of twenty-one common cases yesterday. Robert Jackson was sent thirty days to the Work-House in default of a twenty-five dollar fine.

At the hearing yesterday morning before Mayor Blackmore, Mr. Edward Morgan was fined twenty-five dollars and costs for an attempt at swindling, on Saturday evening, at a saloon on Liberty street.

ALDERMAN MCMASTERS issued warrants yesterday for Joseph Riggins, Thomas McKeown and D. McGowan, on information of Daniel Rankin, who complains that the defendants tore down his fence and cut the throat of a valuable dog.

MR. ROBERT BELL, a colored man, made information before Deputy Mayor Salisbury, yesterday morning, against some boys who, he alleges, have been in the habit of throwing stones against his house. A warrant was issued for their arrest.

MR. DANIEL WILKINSON made information before Alderman Thomas, charging Mr. Peter Quinn with stealing his pantaloons containing about sixteen dollars in money. As no proof of such could be brought, Quinn was released, and Mr. Wilkinson would still be without pantaloons were it not for the kindness of a friend.

YESTERDAY morning Mrs. Reginia Steiner made an information before Alderman Smith of Allegheny, against her brother-in-law, Mr. Eugene Steiner. She alleges that the defendant and her husband have been endeavoring to deprive her of her money which she brought with her from Germany a couple of years ago. It seems she had about nine thousand dollars when she was married, some time after her arrival in this country, and that her husband and brother-in-law have gotten most of it and appropriated it to their own benefit, and now are trying to drive her from her home. It was on this last account that she made the information.

PERSONAL.

***Thomas W. Davis, who has filled the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-second District for the past four years, has been reappointed, and received official notification of the fact yesterday.

***Mr. R. M. Purcell, formerly manager of the Allegheny *Mirror*, but more recently a resident in Cincinnati, died in the latter city on Friday last.

***Hon. James L. Graham leaves for Vienna to-morrow. He will be accompanied by his daughter.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In this Court John H. Bennett, of Meadville, and Joseph M. Harding, of Oil City, having complied with the requirements of the act, were discharged from bankruptcy.

Shugert & Starr, of Titusville, merchants, having filed an answer to the petition in bankruptcy, presented against them by D. H. Brigham & Co., of Springfield, Mass., creditors leave was granted them to withdraw said answer.

An order was made directing the assignee of E. H. Fisher, of McKeesport, bankrupt, to pay the officers' costs in this matter out of the funds in his hands.

Thomas J. Hunter and Malchoir W. Gray, copartners, trading as Hunter & Gray, of this city, filed a petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper.

In the case of S. J. Irwin et. al., against the steamboat "A. J. Baker," in admiralty, Thos. J. Sheridan filed an intervening libel for supplies, &c., furnished.

John B. Ellis & Son of Philadelphia filed a petition in bankruptcy against R. M. Belknap of Franklin.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

The case of Donoghue vs. Fogarty, et al., previously reported, is still on trial.

In the case of Adams, Hopt & Co. vs. the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce. Action on a promissory note and previously reported, the jury found for defendant.

A verdict was returned for plaintiffs for twenty dollars in the case of Rhodes, Bedell & Co. vs. Henry H. Collins, tried last week.

The case of Joseph Spencer vs. Charles Moreiye, action of debt, is on trial before Judge Collier.

Trial list for To-day.

43. Emick vs. Derr.
81. Hauton et ux. vs Duncan.
95. Kaufmad vs. Hahn.
114. Shaw et al vs. Steiger.
116. Stewart & Co. vs. Ponter et al.
118. Wall vs. Wall.
121. O'Conner vs. McGuire et al.
130. Shaw vs. Spencer, Jones & Co.
62. Scott vs. Weldon.
235. Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank vs. Hall.
96. Schell et al vs Stein.
99. Sweeney vs Godfrey Clark.
100. Brackey vs Addis.
142. Barton & Sweeney vs. Young.
151. Scott vs. Crowl.

DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE HAMPTON.

The case of Emma Perry vs. Hugh Perry, action of ejectment, is still on trial, and is likely to last for several days.

In the case of John Linder et al. vs. Real Estate Saving's bank, a rule was granted on defendants to show cause why judgment should not be entered for want of a sufficient affidavit of defence.

The case of Boursall vs. Byers, was agreed by counsel and the Court decreed that the service of the writ issued be set aside and all proceedings stayed.

Trial List for To-day.

61. Samuel Reynolds vs. J. B. Poor et. al.
69. Weir et. ux. vs. Sodes.
75. Stanberry & Fox vs. Koener Bro.
86. Thomas C. Fogarty vs. Daniel Donahue.
89. Frank Hoffman vs. Peter Hoffman.
101. Joseph D. Williams vs. Benj. G. Warren.
120. Robert Middleton vs. Wm. Beardall et al.
122. Matthew Simpson vs. Davis.

CRIMINAL COURT.—JUDGE STERRETT.

Court met but transacted no business of public importance, being solely engaged in hearing motions and arguments of motions for new trials. A final decree was granted in the case of Theresa Reid vs. Edward Reid, libel in divorce.

There was an ex-cedent argument in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the case of the appeal of Rev. Mr. Lee and Mr. H. Gangwisch, against the assessments on the opening of Main street, Lawrenceville. The line of the street was through a part of Gangwisch's brewery, and also through Mr. Lee's property at Eighth. Many claim they are very materially damaged, whereas the viewers have assessed them as benefitted. The case was argued for about two hours, after which the Court took charge of the papers, but reserved its decision.

Regulation of Time by Observatories.

During the past few years inconveniences arising from the constant changes of local time, and the conflicting errors of local clocks on connecting railroads, have been felt with increasing frequency by the traveling public, and still more by the roads themselves.

The aid of astronomical science has been lately invoked by some of the leading railroads, and several observatories have been organized at which finish exact time by the telegraph; but to how very great an extent abstract science has been thus already utilized few even of those who ben efit by it are perhaps aware.

From an article by Professor Langley, in the November number of *Stillman's Journal*, describing the system introduced at the Allegheny (Pittsburgh) Observatory, we learn that the exact time is thence distributed by electricity to almost over some thousand miles of main and branch roads by a purely automatic process. For technical details the article cited may be referred to; and we be briefly state that the current from the telegraph, which extend from New York on the east, and Chicago on the west, are carried into the observatory at Pittsburgh, where the wires terminate in its principal mean time standard clock, which is